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U.S. Department of Agriculture



Pontiac Nursery Company
" " "
Detroit, Michigan



PONTIAC NURSERY COMPANY,

Woodward & Parsons Ave

(Entrance on Woodward Street)

Telephone: Glendale 3311,

DETROIT,

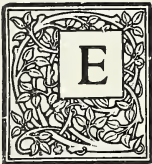
MICHIGAN.



FROM CORN TASSELS TO SYLVAN BEAUTY.

A pretty nook in the grounds of Mr. W. J. Moore, Caro, Mich., two years after planting. Originally planted to corn, transformed to this charming retreat by judicious use and artistic arrangement of trees and shrubs. Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nursery Company.

PONTIAC



RE THE FOOT OF THE PIONEER fell on the turf, or his voice was heard in the wilds, Oakland, the country of rolling hills and broad valleys, sparkling streams and woodland lakes, teemed with native Indians. Here the hardy redman pursued his game, speared his fish, trailed his enemy and fought his battles. Here he wooed his maiden, made his camp, set his teepee, planted his maize, gathered his trappings and made his home in one of the most beautiful sections of Michigan.

Lying close and snug in the sylvan dells and verdant fells, by the bright running waters and silvery lakes, silent save for the ripple of the surface by the moving winds and finny denizens, the sighing of the forests, the call and song of the birds, the hello of the redskin to his fellow, the cry of the beasts, nestled the favorite camping grounds of the powerful Indian Chief, PONTIAC. For many years, before the advent of the white man here, burned the Council Fires of the tribes of Pontiac.

The white man came and brought with him suggestions of civilization and progress. The first settlement was made in 1818, and the town was named, PONTIAC, after the great chieftain. The following year a postoffice was established, and in 1820 it became the county seat of Oakland, since which time it has steadily advanced to a city of importance, beauty and wealth.

The founders of THE PONTIAC NURSERY COMPANY selected PONTIAC not alone for its historical significance, but as a good business name and because the nurseries are adjacent to the city of Pontiac. Our nurseries, established more than thirty years ago, are located in the heart of the richest agricultural district of Oakland County, possessing climatic, soil and other elements peculiarly adapted to the successful culture and production of the very best nursery stock. On our 300 acres of land rich in intrinsic value, as well as rich in productiveness, we grow a large assortment of fruit and ornamental stock. Our large acreage gives plenty of space for the proper growth of top and root, and gives opportunity for the cultivation of those healthy, fibrous roots which are so necessary for successful transplanting.

GENERAL OFFICES
Detroit, Michigan

NURSERIES
Pontiac, Michigan

Remarks

We express sincere appreciation for the generous patronage of our customers. Each year we plan, furnish the stock and superintend the landscape planting of many parks, estates, cemeteries and smaller grounds, and furnish the fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines and plants to thousands of planters. Proof Pontiac Quality is all that's good.

Transportation facilities are excellent, giving us quick delivery of our shipments to all points. Our nurseries are on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, twenty-two miles from Detroit, just without the city limits of Pontiac, Michigan. Express companies: American Railroad Express and the local electric express.

Our schooling in planting, cultivating, growing, digging, handling, and packing of nursery products covers more than thirty years. Much has been learned about nursery stock which only time and experience could teach. Each tree, shrub, vine, etc., is carefully inspected and those not reaching the high-standard grade rule rejected and destroyed.

The cellars, warehouses, and packing houses of our plant are the largest and best of the kind. Stock is carried with perfect safety in the storage cellars against the rigor of the severest winters, and being preserved dormant until late in the spring makes it possible to ship stock at the right time to points in different latitudes, north or south.

Our nurseries are annually inspected by the proper state authorities and a certificate of inspection accompanies each shipment. We comply with the different state laws regarding fumigation.

Guarantee of Genuineness

While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

Advice

Planting success largely depends on the treatment given stock by the planter. Much healthy stock is lost through improper planting and neglected cultivation.

Avoid all unnecessary exposure. Heel in the stock as soon as received, separating the trees or plants so the mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. To plant, take out a few at a time. An hour's exposure to hot sun or drying winds is sure death to many trees. More particularly is this the case with evergreens.

Good fruit cannot be grown upon a soil that is wet or badly drained. It should be rich enough and in sufficient filth to produce a good crop of corn.

Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. If it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five branches suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side branches back to a bud four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader, or central shoot, from 8 to 12 inches long. When there are no branches suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top. If the tree is to be trained in dwarf or pyramidal form, the necessary pruning should be done by cutting back the last year's growth in such a way as to give the shape desired.

Plant only kinds and varieties known to be desirable in your locality, planting other kinds only for testing.

In properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but dig the hole deeper and refill to proper depth before setting the tree with surface soil. For

trees planted in sod ground the hole should be dug three times the size necessary in well-tilled land. Two persons are required to plant trees properly; while one holds the tree upright, let the other fill rich, mellow earth carefully in among the roots, keeping them in position. When the roots are covered, stamp the soil down as solid as the surrounding surface. If the soil is dry or lumpy, something more powerful than the foot may be required. At this stage a bucket of water poured into the hole and allowed to soak in before filling the hole with soil would be beneficial. Thousands of trees are lost by leaving the ground loose after planting, permitting the air to reach the roots. Plant trees, etc., as deep as they stood in the nursery. Dwarf pears should be planted three or four inches deeper.

Remove all label wires from trees. If trees are tall or much exposed to the winds, tie to stakes for support and in such a manner as to prevent chafing. As soon as planted, five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree to keep the surface moist.

No grass or grain crop should be grown among fruit trees until they have reached bearing size. The ground between the rows can, with advantage to the trees, be cultivated with potatoes, cabbage, melons, etc., or to corn, if not planted within six feet of the trees.

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury them entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours.





A Well Cared for Apple Orchard.

Apples

The Apple is first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the whole year. By making careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful, and many physicians say that if a person would eat an apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The apple if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider to be the best for general planting.

Summer Apples

- EARLY HARVEST**—Size medium roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white, flavor rather acid, fine. Season, July. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be fine. It is good throughout the Northern States and Southwest.
- GOLDEN SWEET**—Medium or rather large, roundish, slightly flattened; greenish, becoming pale yellow; flesh very sweet, good, of moderate quality. The fruit is always fair, the tree a free grower, and very productive. Late summer. Tender for West; succeeds well Southwest.
- RED ASTRACHAN**—Origin, Russia. Season, July. First imported into England with White Astrachan from Sweden in 1816. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium, greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good.
- SWEET BOUGH**—Large, roundish, remotely conical-ovate. Flesh white, very tender, with an excellent sweet flavor. Ripens from the middle to the end of summer. A moderate and regular bearer. Somewhat irregular, ascending. Tree round headed.
- TETOFSKY**—Origin, Russia. Season, July to August. One of the earliest apples to ripen in the Northern States, very popular on that account. Fruit small to medium; light yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh white, tender, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid, aromatic, of extra good quality. Tree is stout and upright in growth, but apt to blight.
- YELLOW TRANSPARENT** (White Transparent, Thaler, etc.)—Origin, Russia. Season, July. Imported from St. Petersburg by United States Department of Agriculture. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer.

Autumn Apples

- ALEXANDER**—A very large and showy Russian variety. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruit very large and regularly formed, and of fine appearance. Color of a greenish-yellow, slightly streaked with red in the shade, but orange and brilliantly marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender, and juicy. Pleasant flavor. October to December.
- AUTUMN STRAWBERRY**—Medium size round, oval; flesh white, striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy and pleasant; bears young and abundantly. One of the best early autumn apples.
- CHENANGO STRAWBERRY**—Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson on whitish-yellow ground; cavity narrow and deep; basin narrow; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. September and October.
- DUCHESS (Duchess of Oldenburg)**—Origin, Russia. Season, July and August. Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish-yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, medium fine grained, firm; flavor a pleasant acid; a great cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early apple and commands good prices. Should be planted in every orchard. The most profitable early apple for commercial purposes.
- FALL PIPPIN**—Large, beautiful yellow when fully ripe. Flesh tender, rich, and of good quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and long-lived. September.
- FAMEUSE (Snow Apple)**—Origin, Canada. Season, October and November. An old and well known variety. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Fruit medium in size; color pale greenish-yellow, mixed with stripes of red, with splashes of same on shady side; flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed; flavor sub-acid, extra good. Very hardy; valuable variety for Northern sections.



Duchess of Oldenburg. (See page 3.)

AUTUMN APPLES—Continued.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, greenish-yellow to orange-yellow, with stripes of light and dark red; flesh yellowish, firm, moderately fine, crisp, moderately tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic; very good to best. Season, late September to early November.

JERSEY SWEET—Medium; striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

LONGFIELD—Origin, Russia. Tree hardy, vigorous, spreading, pendulous growth; an early annual bearer. Fruit medium, roundish, conical, unequaled; surface smooth, polished, clear waxen yellow, with lively red blush; dots distinct, few, large, yellowish. Flesh very white, very tender and juicy, pleasant, brisk sub-acid; good. October and November.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and also the heavy crops the trees bear. September and October.

RAMBO—Size medium, oblate, smooth; streaked and marbled with dull yellowish red on pale yellowish ground; dots large, whitish; flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid, fine flavored, often excellent. Late autumn and early winter.

Winter Apples

ARKANSAS BLACK—A remarkably handsome crimson-black apple; large, perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white, the flesh is yellow, firm and fine grained, juicy and delicious; keeping late. December to April.

BAILEY SWEET—Origin, New York. Season, October to November. An old choice variety. Has been fruited successfully as far north as southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Fruit large, conical, irregular; greenish yellow with dull red stripes and russet dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, firm, sweet and very good.

BALDWIN—Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. The great commercial late winter keeper of the Eastern States. Tree a vigorous, open grower, upright in tendency, and very productive where hardy. Fruit is large, roundish, deep red; flesh rich, crisp and juicy.

BANANA—Fine, vigorous grower, large healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden yellow, usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert apples. Valuable market variety in some sections. Originated in Indiana.

BAXTER—Fruit large to very large, roundish, somewhat flattened at the base; skin is pale yellow, largely mottled and striped with bright red; flesh stained with red; firm, tender, moderately juicy and aromatic. Tree is productive, and a vigorous grower. November to January.

BEN DAVIS (American)—Late; fruit round, medium to large; skin yellow, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Highly valued market variety as it is very showy. Tree is hardy and a free grower. December to March.

CANADA RED—A big red winter apple that came to this country from Canada. Its origin and early history are unknown. Its keeping qualities are very good. With only ordinary care it keeps through the winter and spring until May. A big, solid winter apple of the very highest quality and commands large prices after all other apples are gone. But the best of all, it is an annual bearer, producing heavy crops of fruit year after year, even while young.

DELICIOUS—Large, with surface almost covered with a most brilliant, beautiful dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed.

In flavor, sweet, slightly touched with acid, but only enough to make it all the more pleasing, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting, and withal delicious. In keeping qualities it ranks with the best, coming out of storage in March and April in perfect condition. It is one of the strongest, hardest, most vigorous growers among apples.

GANO—Originated in Missouri. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. Tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size. Season, February to March.

GIDEON—Medium to large; golden yellow, with bright blush; fine fleshed, juicy, sub-acid. Very hardy; bears early and profusely. November to January.

GOLDEN RUSSET—Of medium size, round-ovate; clear golden russet with slight blush; tender, crisp, juicy, high-flavored. Tree robust and hardy, bearing large crops. November to April.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Origin, Virginia. Season, November to January. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, and a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium, regular; surface rich golden, sometimes with net veining of russet; flesh yellow, firm, compact, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy, sub-acid; quality the best. A valuable early winter apple and particularly desirable for its late blooming.



Delicious.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH—Large, handsome, yellow, overlaid with red; tender fleshed, with distinct, delightful flavor. Strong grower and heavy bearer. Native of Hubbardston, Massachusetts. Season, November to January.

JONATHAN—Origin, New York. Season, November to January. A seedling of Spitzenburg, which it resembles in fruit, and is a much better tree. Hardy in latitude of Central Iowa, where it is a vigorous and productive variety. A delicious and strictly dessert apple that always commands highest market prices. Fruit good size, roundish; surface is very smooth, clear light yellow, almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, aromatic.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY—Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded; quality excellent. An abundant annual bearer. November to March.

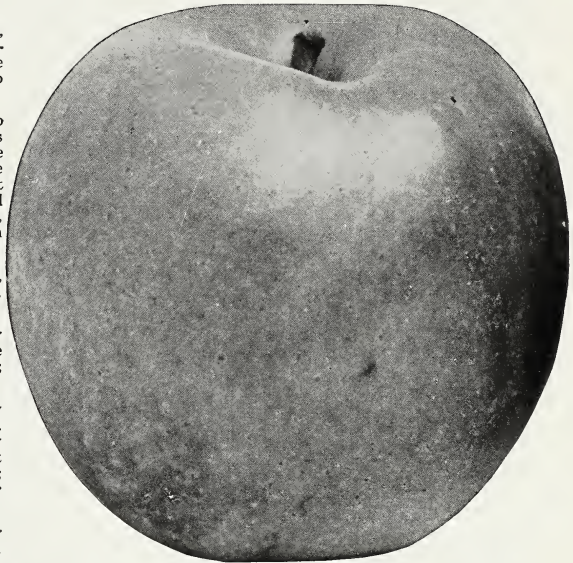
MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; better grower, hardier, and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. A long keeper.

MANN—A choice seedling from New York. Tree very hardy; is upright in growth, bears annually and early. Fruit good size and very even. Skin is deep yellow when ripe. Flesh yellowish, juicy, mildly sub-acid. It remains firm and handsome until late in the spring; eminently valuable as a cooking and eating apple for late spring use. Bears very young and large crops.

McINTOSH RED—Origin, Ontario. Season, December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth, polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid; very good quality.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring; a tardy bearer. To afford fine fruit, tree must be kept thrifty by good cultivation. A fruit of the highest quality, and profitable for market.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree a splendid, vigorous grower, quite hardy. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm. Flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive; should be given plenty of room in the orchard to secure large, even fruit. One of the best growers we have in the nursery and in the orchard is prolific and regular when mature.



Grimes Golden.

ONTARIO—A large and beautifully colored apple of delightful flavor. Creamy yellow, overlaid with deep, rich red. Flesh tender, slightly aromatic, vinous, refreshing. January to April.

PEWAUKEE—Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree spreading, round topped and vigorous. Does well in Eastern Wisconsin. Fruit large, yellowish green, striped and shaded with dull red, overlaid with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, rather coarse grained, firm, juicy; flavor sub-acid. Originated by crossing Duchess of Oldenburg with Northern Spy pollen.

PREMIUM RED—A big red winter apple that came to this country from Canada. Its origin and early history are unknown. Its keeping qualities are remarkable. With only ordinary care it keeps through the winter and spring until July. It is a big, solid winter apple of the very highest quality and commands large prices after all other apples are gone. But the best of all, it is an annual bearer, producing heavy crops of fruit year after year even while young.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Origin, Rhode Island. Season, December to March. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern States as a dessert apple and also for cooking. Tree vigorous, spreading; a heavy and constant bearer.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety.

ROXBURY RUSSET—A vigorous and spreading grower. Fruit medium or large, roundish oblate, remotely conical; partly or wholly covered with rather rough russet on greenish-yellow ground, sometimes a dull brown cheek; flesh greenish-white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with good sub-acid flavor. Keeps late in spring. Large specimens become conical, with short, thick stalks. Succeeds well throughout Northern States.

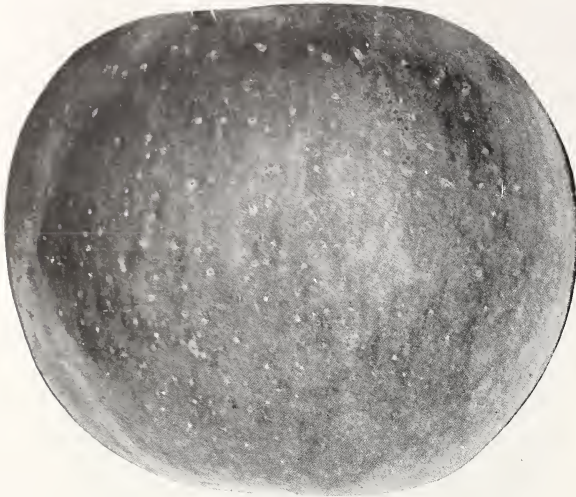
SEEK-NO-FURTHER (Westfield)—Medium or large, roundish, often slightly conical; obscurely striped with light dull red, more or less russeted, rarely covered with russet; flesh tender, rich, spicy, of fine flavor; mid-winter. Tree productive; fruit always fair. Succeeds well throughout the Northern States.

SPITZENBURG—Unequaled for its high, rich flavor; color deep red, flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent.

STARK—Large, roundish; golden-green, with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. The tree makes strong growth; bears early, abundant, regular crops. One of our best apples. January to May.



McIntosh Red.



Wealthy.

SUTTON BEAUTY—December and January. Sour. Yellow, striped. Fruit large, roundish. Skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson. Flesh tender, sub-acid. Good tree; a free grower and productive. A valuable new apple that is proving as profitable as the Baldwin for orchard purposes. Origin, Worcester, Mass.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower and like its parent is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. November to February.

TALMAN SWEET—Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. One of the most popular of the old Eastern varieties. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium; whitish-yellow, often with faint blush on sunny side; flesh white, firm, moderately juicy, fine grained, rich and sweet; quality excellent for a sweet apple.

WAGNER—Medium, oblate, obscurely ribbed; shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red, and a full, deep red in the sun on warm yellow ground, often streaked with russet; flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender; compact, mild, sub-acid, aromatic, excellent; ripens through winter; succeeds well in the West. An early bearer.

WEALTHY—An American apple that is becoming very popular on account of its handsome appearance and early fruiting. Hardy, productive. Fruit large size, roundish, skin smooth, splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, and sub-acid. November to January.

WINESAP—Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

WINTER BANANA—Has stood the severest tests. Tree is hardy and will succeed in very cold climates; it is wonderfully productive and will bring quicker returns than any other apple in the orchard. Fruit has a richness of flavor that cannot be described. Surpasses in aromatic taste the choicest plum, pear, apricot, peach, cherry, or any other fruit grown. Flavor rich and spicy. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Very suitable for lawn or shade, the leaf being nearly double the size of other apple sorts.

WOLF RIVER—Origin, Wisconsin. Season, October to January. One of the largest apples grown. Color yellowish-green with stripes and splashes of carmine; very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white, firm, and rather coarse grained; flavor sub-acid, fair to good. Vigorous and fairly productive.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter)—Origin, Pennsylvania. Fruit medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow, shaded red, indistinct red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. Winter. An excellent shipping apple, always brings high prices.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Large, often quite large, surface pale yellow, often with a blush; very tender when ripe, fine grained, crisp, juicy, acid, becoming sub-acid, excellent, keeps all through winter. Growth of tree rather upright; succeeds best on rather light soils.

Crab Apples

Within the past few years a good many people have given much attention to improving this class of fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies—some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating.

GENERAL GRANT—Large, roundish oblate; yellow, with stripes of dark red, almost black, on the sunny exposures; flesh white, moderately fine grained, mild sub-acid flavor. September to October.

RED SIBERIAN—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; bears young and abundantly. August to September.

HYSLOP—Origin, America. Season, September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy. Blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow ground with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make the tree exceedingly ornamental. Its high color always commands a fancy market price for it. One of the most desirable crabs for culinary purposes.

MARTHA—Origin, Minnesota. Season, August and September. Tree a vigorous grower and very free from blight. Fruit large, yellow with heavy blush of light red; flesh is fine grained, firm; flavor sub-acid, very juicy; exceptionally fine for cooking. Not productive.

TRANSCENDENT—Origin, Russia. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

WHITNEY (Hybrid), (Whitney No. 20)—Origin, Illinois. Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. Its crab parentage is shown in the health and vigor of the tree. The fruit in size and quality is equal to many apples.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Medium, round, golden yellow. Vigorous grower. Ripens in September.



York Imperial.



Kieffer Pears.

Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated, and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape.

Summer Pears

BARTLETT—Large size, yellow, with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy, and with a rich, musky flavor. The tree is a vigorous and erect grower, excellent for garden or commercial orchard planting; bears early and abundantly. Will begin to bear in three years, and in about seven years will produce a bushel of fruit per tree. A leader among canning pears, and when well grown is a universal favorite. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots, and fine texture; melting, buttery, juicy, with a delicate flavor; tree hardy and productive. August and September.

KOONCE—Season last of August. Fruit medium to large. Color golden yellow, red cheek, handsome. Flesh spicy, juicy, sweet, good quality. Season very early. Tree vigorous, free from blight. Origin, Illinois.

SOUVENIR DU CONGRESS—Very large, rich and juicy, sugary and vinous. Very prolific; a fine dessert variety. Season August and September.

WILDER—Medium to small, greenish yellow with a brownish-red cheek; melting, sweet and very pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Autumn Pears

BUERRE BOSC—Large; yellow, russeted; half melting, highly flavored and delicious. Tree a moderate grower, rather erect, and bears well. September and October.

BUERRE D'ANJOU—Large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive, one of the best. October to January.

BUERRE D'CLAIRGEAU (S)—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Very large, greenish-yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer; buttery, melting and sweet. Season, October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—September and October. Extra hardy. Fruit large, shape varies. Surface slightly rough, with some reddish brown russet on pale yellow ground. Flesh juicy, melting, often with a rich, sweet and excellent flavor, but variable, and sometimes

not high flavored; needs house ripening. An old and highly esteemed variety; a strong grower and great bearer. Hardy and desirable. This variety ranks for hardiness among pears as the Duchess of Oldenburg does among apples—with the most hardy.

GARBER—Large, bright yellow with red, juicy and good; a splendid canning pear; tree vigorous and hardy, not subject to blight; ripens just after Bartlett.

HOWELL—Large, light waxen yellow with a fine red cheek; rich, sweet and melting, highly perfumed; tree vigorous, hardy, and bears abundantly; one of the very best. September and October.

KIEFFER—This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY (D)—A large, beautiful, first-rate pear. Yellow with a dark red cheek; melting, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer.

ROSSNEY—This new pear combines excellent flesh and flavor, smooth, regular form, with large size, bright color and superior shipping qualities. 2-year grafts have given us remarkably fine specimens of its fruit, which ripens about two weeks later than Bartlett and averages larger. The tree is vigorous, hardy in wood and in fruit buds, and a great bearer. September.

SECKEL—Small, rich, yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

SHELDON—Large, yellow or greenish-russet with fine red cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp, highly perfumed; tree vigorous and productive. October.

VERMONT BEAUTY—Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine; flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong, healthy growth and bears good crops. October.

Winter Pears

LAWRENCE—Medium to large; lemon-yellow with small brown dots; flesh white, juicy, melting, and of good quality; one of the best winter pears known.

WORDEN-SECKEL—A seedling of the Seckel; color golden-yellow with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, buttery, fine grained and melting; tree an upright, vigorous grower. Very hardy and an abundant bearer.



Elberta Peaches.

Peaches

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained and kept clean and mellow. Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time it takes to come into bearing and the immense demand for the fruit, makes them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly, remove dead branches and let in light and air. Keep the tree in good shape and you will have splendid returns.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. The very best early yellow freestone. July.

ALEXANDER—A very early peach, fruit of medium size, skin covered with a rich down, pale, handsomely shaded on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, rich. One of the best. Middle of July. Clingstone.

BANNER—New variety, originated in Canada; large, yellow, freestone, bears early, productive; ripens October first.

BARNARD'S EARLY—Freestone. A medium size, popular peach; yellow with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. First of September.

BEERS' SMOCK (Free)—Medium to large, round; creamy white with dark red blush; flesh yellow, tender and rich; good quality; a good commercial peach.

BRONSON—Freestone. Large, yellow with handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, rich, fine flavor; tree hardy and good bearer. A peach for which there has been a large demand. Last of September.

CHAMPION—Freestone. A Western peach of very large size and good quality, specimens measuring ten inches in circumference. Noted for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is a rich white with red cheek. Flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. Should be in every peach orchard. August.

CHAIR'S CHOICE (Free)—Large, roundish, tapering to apex; pale yellow with some blush; flesh yellow, quite acid and red at pit; a good commercial peach. October.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY (Free)—Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

CRAWFORD'S LATE (Free)—Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks, flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. Late September.

CROSBY (Free)—Medium to large, orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific; fruit should be thinned in order to make good sized peaches; a popular market sort. Middle of September.

ELBERTA (Free)—The great market peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North, and is believed by many growers to be the best all around peach; color lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping peach.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH—Large, round, oval, suture slight; yellow with red cheek; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. One of the very best market sorts. Early September.

FITZGERALD (Free)—An improved Early Crawford, full equal to it in size, quality and color; tree bears young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow and of the best quality; early September.



Crawford's Early.

PEACHES—Continued.

FOSTER (Free)—Large, deep orange-red, becoming quite dark red on sunny side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor, firm; one of the best for canning or drying.

GOLDEN DROP—Freestone. Medium, golden-yellow, with a red cheek in sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and very good. A valuable variety. Tree very hardy, productive. Ripens between Hill's Chili and Smock.

HILL'S CHILI (Free)—One of the best; medium to large, oval, yellow with red; flesh rather dry, but good; a valuable sort for drying. September.

KALAMAZOO (Free)—Medium to large, oval; yellow, striped with red, and a thin bloom; flesh yellow, red at pit, rich, vinous and of good quality. A valuable sort.

MATHEWS' BEAUTY—Considered the greatest acquisition of any peach ever originated in Georgia; ripens two weeks earlier than Elberta, is better in quality and larger in size. Flesh very thick and firm; rich and yellow. Freestone. Last of September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE (Free)—Large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; one of the best. August.

MOREHOUSE WONDER—Originated in the cold climate of Michigan. Ripens September 1st to 10th; flesh yellow, tender and juicy; perfect freestone. The finest fruit for home and commercial use.

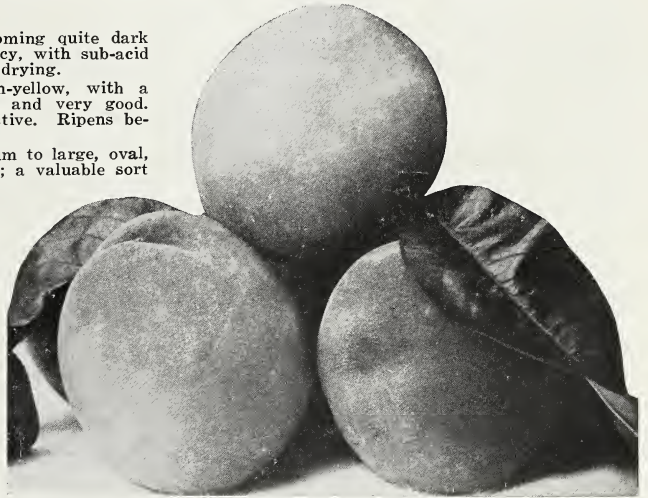
NEW PROLIFIC—Excellent quality, yellow, freestone; we consider it the best of the yellow sorts. Very hardy and prolific. Good shipper and canner. September.

NIAGARA—A New York variety ripening just after Elberta. The fruit is uniformly large, beautiful and luscious. An excellent shipper. Tree is very hardy and more resistant to diseases than other varieties. Bear annually very heavy crops.

OLD MIXON FREESTONE—One of the most popular and valuable varieties for market. Fruit large, oval; skin yellowish white with red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone; rich, sugary, excellent. Middle of September.

PONTIAC—Originated from a seed planted by Mr. W. P. Livingston, of Detroit, Michigan, of whom we secured the original tree. A perfect freestone, large, yellow with red cheek; follows Early Crawford in ripening. Notwithstanding the severe and changeable winters of Detroit, the tree has borne heavy crops for years.

REEVES' FAVORITE—Fruit very large and round. Skin yellow with a fine red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, excellent. Tree hardy and adapted to heavy soils only.



Kalamazoo Peach.

SMOCK FREE—Large, yellow and red; bright yellow flesh. Valuable for market. Last of September.

SMITH'S SEEDLINGS—It gives us great pleasure to introduce three new seedling peaches, viz: Smith's Seedling No. 1, (early); Smith's Seedling No. 2 (mid-season); Smith's Seedling No. 3 (late), which are so much superior to other market varieties that they form a class by themselves. These peaches are strong where all other peaches are weak, viz: in hardness of wood and bud. The fruit buds are encased in scales so thick and tough that they resist several degrees of cold more than other sorts. They surpass all others in shipping qualities. The flesh is so firm that they can be transported long distances without injury, enabling the grower to reach any market desired. They carry as well as apples. The fruit possesses an intense peachy flavor which fills the demand of the high-class trade in the big cities, thus commanding the highest prices. They are the money makers. Smith's Seedling No. 1 comes in one week before Early Crawford. Smith's Seedling No. 2 ripens between the two Crawfords, and Smith's Seedling No. 3 at the time of the late Crawford and overlapping it a few days. They come when the demand for peaches is greatest, both for dessert and canning. These peaches are very large and showy. The color is a rich, bloomy yellow, splashed with red blushes on the sunny side. The pit is small, thus giving an increased thickness of flesh, and separates freely. Perfect freestone.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—A superfine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert peach. Tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

Apricots

The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before the plums and peaches; tree is as hardy as the peach, and requires about the same cultivation. It ships well and commands a good price in the markets, and for drying and canning it has no superior. The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and most productive.

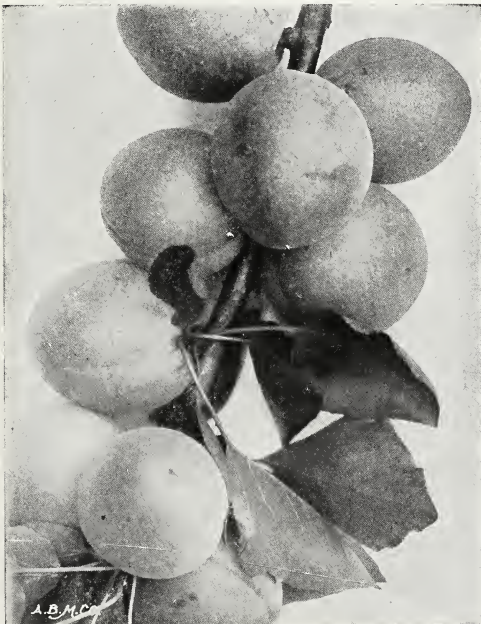
EARLY GOLDEN—Small, roundish-oval; pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow; juicy, sweet and of best quality; hardy and productive; freestone.

HARRIS—Large, oval, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh tender, sweet and good; tree hardy, productive. Late July.

MOORPARK—One of the largest; orange yellow with numerous specks and dots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich; tree somewhat tender and inclined to ripen unevenly. August.

ROYAL—Large, roundish-oval; pale orange with faintly tinged red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, highly flavored, slightly sub-acid and good quality; ripens a week earlier than Moorpark; a good market variety.

SUPERB (Russian)—Medium, roundish-oval, smooth, light salmon with numerous red or russet dots; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid and good; tree perfectly hardy, and in productiveness it has no superior. Season, middle of July.



Moorpark Apricots.



Lombard Plums.

Plums

The plum, like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay, and being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand has been growing very rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and will withstand the most severe weather.

European Plums

- BRADSHAW**—Very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.
- COE'S GOLDEN DROP**—Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; one of the best of the late plums. Late September.
- ELLENBERG** (French or Italian Prune)—A fine, late plum, oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious, parts from stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. September.
- GERMAN PRUNE**—Medium oval, purplish-blue; rich, juicy, and of high flavor; tree vigorous and very productive.
- GRAND DUKE**—Very large, deep purple, fine flavor; entirely free from rot. Last of September.
- IMPERIAL GAGE**—Above medium size, oval, golden-green; flesh juicy, rich, delicious, free from stone. Tree of good growth and habit; productive. One of the very best plums and very popular in some sections of the country. August.
- LOMBARD**—Medium, roundish-oval, violet-red, juicy and pleasant; adheres to stone; a valuable market sort, hardy and adapted to light soils; nearly always produces a crop.
- MONARCH**—Large, dark purple, freestone, delicious quality. Tree strong, upright and productive. Does not crack with rain. Season last of September.
- POND'S SEEDLING**—Very large, dark red, juicy, and very sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets. September.
- REINE CLAUDE** (Green Gage)—Small, yellowish-green when mature; flesh pale green, melting, luscious and best quality; considered the standard of excellence; tree a moderate grower. Mid-August.
- SHIPPER'S PRIDE**—Large, nearly round, dark purple, juicy and sweet; a splendid shipper and good market variety; tree moderate grower, but productive.
- SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**—One of the best for preserving; flesh amber colored, juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy, and an abundant bearer.
- YELLOW EGG**—Very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive. Late August.

Japan Plums

- ABUNDANCE**—One of the best Japan plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy, and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich bright cherry-red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and excellent quality; tree vigorous and hardy.
- BURBANK**—Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum; mid-June. Hardest and most prolific of the Japan varieties.
- CLIMAX** (Hybrid)—Vigorous, upright grower, productive as Burbank, several times larger, two weeks earlier and higher colored. Color deep, dark red; skin firm, flesh yellow, sweet, rich, fruity, of fine quality.
- OCTOBER PURPLE**—Strong, vigorous grower, said to be one of the hardest of the Japan varieties. Large, round, late, purple, productive and of good quality. Fine for late market.
- RED JUNE**—Ripens before Abundance, fair size, productive; vermilion-red, good quality. August.
- SATSUMA**—Large, roundish-oval with a short, blunt point; dark red, speckled with greenish dots; flesh very firm, blood-red, rather coarse but good. A canning plum. Season late and a long keeper.
- WICKSON**—Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum; tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer.

Walnuts

- BLACK WALNUT** (*Juglans Nigra*)—This species is a common and stately forest tree in the Middle and Western States; grows from forty to sixty feet high; has an open, spreading head and is rapid in growth; produces large crops of nuts with rough, hard shell, containing rich, oily kernels of fine flavor. Odd corners on the farm may be utilized to advantage by planting nut trees, which are a source of both pleasure and profit.

Do not overlook pages 58-64 of this catalog if interested in landscape gardening. This department is at the disposal of our patrons.

Cherries

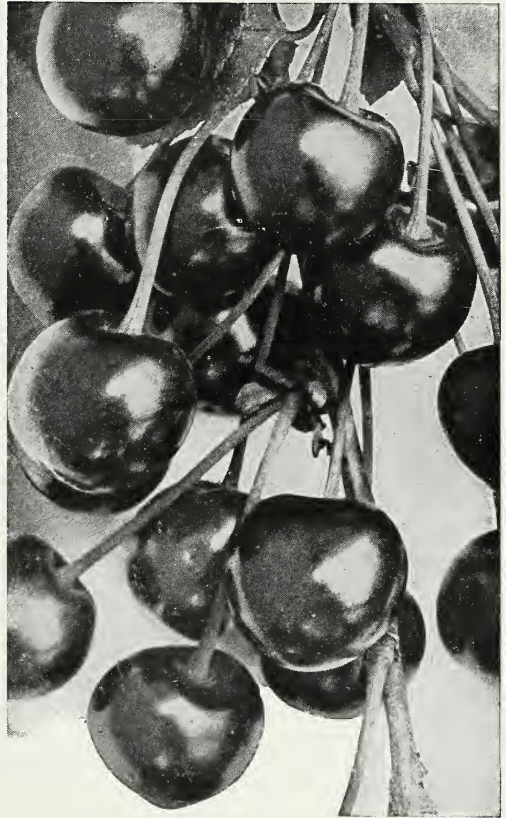
There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from the fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Biggareau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large, glossy leaves, and open, spreading heads. Cherries thrive in most any dry or well-drained soil; the fruit is delicious whether eaten out of the hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

Heart and Bigarreau Types

- BING CHERRY**—This grand new sweet cherry originated in Oregon. We specialize on it and grow the tree for a "particular" trade. Flesh very solid, flavor of the very highest quality. A fine shipper. Oregon growers are shipping them to London, England. It is perfectly hardy and very prolific in the Middle West.
- BLACK TARTARIAN**—Very large, bright purplish black; half-tender, juicy, very rich and flavor excellent; tree a vigorous grower and producer. June.
- ELTON (Sweet)**—Large, rather pointed, heart-shaped; pale yellow with red cheek; sweet and very good.
- GOVERNOR WOOD**—Large, rich, light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet; late June.
- NAPOLEON BIGGAREAU (Royal Ann)**—A beautiful cherry of large size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best for market and canning. Late.
- ROCKPORT BIGGAREAU**—A grand mid-season cherry that is unequalled for use from the hand.
- SCHMIDT'S BIGGAREAU**—Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, deep crimson black; tender, juicy, well flavored. July.
- WINDSOR**—A splendid, large, liver-colored cherry that hangs a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good, the tree very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.
- YELLOW SPANISH**—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive; late June.

Duke and Morello Types

- BALDWIN**—One of the best of the Morello type; very large, round, color dark yet almost transparent; stem quite large, medium in length; fruits usually in pairs; flesh sub-acid and very good; it fruits early, is hardy; very productive.
- DYEHOUSE**—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond.
- EARLY RICHMOND**—Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather.
- ENGLISH MORELLO**—Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.



Montmorency.

- MAY DUKE**—Large, dark red, juicy, rich; a superior and productive old sort that holds its own well against all newcomers. June.
- MONTMORENCY, LARGE**—Large, roundish, red; flesh tender, mildly acid and good quality; larger than Early Richmond and about ten days later; one of the popular sorts. Late June.
- OSTHEIM**—Large, roundish, one side compressed; dark red and much darker when fully ripe; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, sub-acid and very good; early and ripens over a long period.

Quinces

Quinces are much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow, and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

- ANGERS**—Size medium, pear shaped, golden-yellow, rather acid; tree a thrifty grower and bears abundantly. October.
- BOURGEAT**—Very large, smooth, golden-yellow; tender, and is a good keeper, very productive and healthy. October.
- CHAMPION**—Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome, and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts; color greenish-yellow.
- MEECH'S PROLIFIC**—Very large, bright yellow; quality very good, and quite fragrant; bears early and is very productive; one of the best. Mid-season.
- ORANGE**—Large, roundish, color yellow with pinkish shades; excellent quality; tree a strong grower with dark foliage; bears well and early.



Champion Quince.

Grapes

Everyone should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the table for several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways, and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air.

AGAWAM (Red)—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality; later than Concord.

BRIGHTON (Red)—Bunch medium to large, quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson or brownish-red; vine vigorous and hardy.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY (Black)—A strong, vigorous and hardy sort; ripens early and bears abundantly; berry large, black with blue bloom; tender, sweet and rich; good market berry; it is a good shipper and long keeper.

CATAWBA (Red)—Bunches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; one of the latest, does not ripen well in the North.

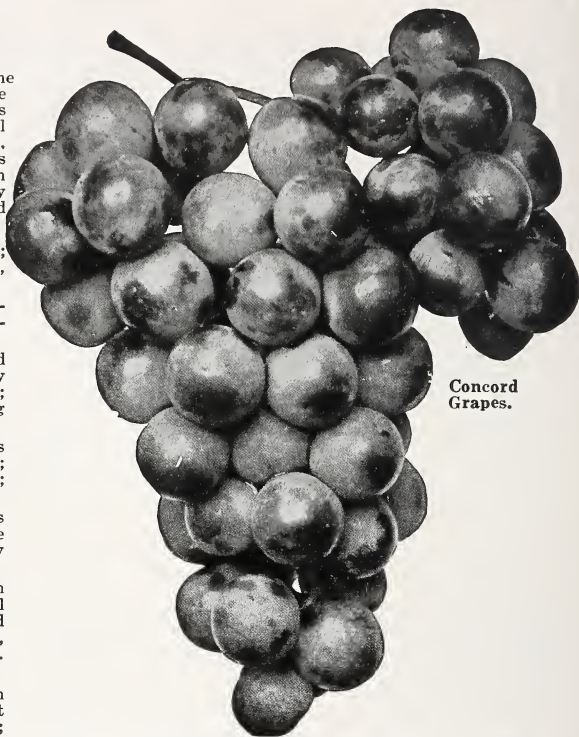
CHAMPION (Black)—Bunch medium, compact, berries medium, quality fair; on account of the vigor of the vine, showy fruit and heavy bearing, it is extensively grown for market.

CONCORD (Black)—Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact, berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed well almost anywhere. Popular for market.

DELAWARE (Red)—One of the best red grapes; bunch small and compact, berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, vinous, sweet, delicious; best quality; a good market grape.

EATON (Black)—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive. Leaf large, thick and leathery; berries round, covered with heavy blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds.

GREEN MOUNTAIN (White)—The earliest white grape; bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium, greenish-white, tender, sweet and excellent quality; combines hardiness, fruitfulness, vigor and health. A valuable sort.



Concord Grapes.



Niagara Grapes.

LINDLEY (Rogers' No. 9)—A red grape of fine quality, one of the most desirable of Rogers' hybrids. Berries large; bunch medium, not usually shouldered; flesh tender, sweet; rich, aromatic flavor; a good keeper, with firm, tough skin. Hardy, vigorous, healthy. Ripens with Concord.

MOORE'S DIAMOND (White)—A vigorous grower, entirely free from mildew and a prolific bearer; bunches large and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish-white with yellow tinge when ripe; berries tender, juicy, and nearly transparent, sweet and rich; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black)—Bunch large, berry round, with a heavy blue bloom; quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

NIAGARA (White)—One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish white, juicy, vinous and sprightly; quality good, skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

POCKLINGTON (White)—The great vigor and hardiness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes; berry a light lemon-yellow, tender, sweet, fine flavor; very prolific.

REGAL—Very hardy, growth vigorous, wood short-jointed and ripens early; very productive. Bunch medium to large, very compact. Berries large, translucent, dark red, juicy, with a thin, tough skin; pulp tender. Fine for home or market use.

SALEM (Red)—Bunch medium, shouldered and compact vine strong and vigorous; berry large, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and sprightly; a good market berry; September.

VERGENNES—A grape of superior keeping qualities, originated in Vermont. Bunch large, berry large; light amber in color, covered with a thick bloom. Flesh pulpy, sweet and pleasant in flavor. Ripens with Concord.

WILDER—Large; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly; black. Middle of September.

WOODRUFF—A large, handsome red grape, supposed to be a seedling of Concord; remarkably showy, very large bunch, and a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower, with healthy foliage, and entirely hardy. Ripens early.

WORDEN (Black)—A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy, and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.

Currants

The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

BLACK CHAMPION—Very productive, large bunch and berry; excellent quality, and a strong grower.

BLACK NAPLES—Very large, black, rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

CHERRY—Large, deep red, rather acid, branches short, very productive.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—A cross between the Cherry and Victoria; one of the most popular of the red currants, and immensely prolific.

LEE PROLIFIC—A new English variety; the fruit is large and of superior quality; vigorous and immensely productive; is classed with the black varieties.

LONDON MARKET—A particularly valuable variety for northern climates, as it is planted extensively in Michigan, and is regarded as one of the very best for that state. The plant is extremely hardy and vigorous and retains its foliage throughout the season. Beautiful in color, large in size and a very heavy cropper. Ships well, and is excellent for market either near or distant.

NORTH STAR—Said to be the strongest grower among the red varieties; bunches average four inches in length and are freely produced; extra quality and extremely hardy.

PERFECTION—Berries are a beautiful bright red and larger than Fay's Prolific. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

POMONA—Fruit of good size and flavor, bright red, has long stems and hangs in fine condition after ripening; is a good shipper; bush bears early and is wonderfully prolific; a good market sort.

RED CROSS—One of the best currants on the market. Ripens in midseason and produces an enormous quantity of fruit; flavor mild and pleasant.

RED DUTCH—An old standard sort. Berry medium size, good quality; plant a strong, upright grower; productive.

VICTORIA—Clusters medium, berries medium to large, bright red, mild, sub-acid; one of the most valuable late varieties.

WHITE GRAPE—Bush vigorous and productive; clusters long; berries large, very attractive; mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety. Distinct from White Dutch.

WILDER—Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.



Perfection Currants.

Gooseberries

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe, and is used for canning extensively. Requires the same cultivation and treatment as Currants.

COLUMBUS—Greenish yellow. Fruit large, handsome, of excellent quality. The plant is vigorous and productive, and does not mildew. The Columbus Gooseberry merits a place in every garden.

DOWNING—Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and finely flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

INDUSTRY—One of the best English varieties yet introduced; berries being very large, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable; bush vigorous and a great producer.

HOUGHTON—Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

JOSSELYN (Red Jacket)—Large size, smooth and excellent quality; very hardy and a wonderful cropper.

PEARL—Similar to Downing, but fruit a little larger; very hardy, free from mildew; very productive; valuable for home use or market.

SMITH'S WHITE—Bush moderately vigorous and very productive; fruit large, pale yellow and thin skin; excellent quality for dessert or cooking.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valued as an ornamental shade tree and the fruit is quite popular in some sections. Should be planted in deep, rich, sandy loam. Requires little care and is of easy culture. The fruit is sprightly and refreshing and is a valuable addition to any fruit garden.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—A beautiful tree for the lawn or street; bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks; berries are about one and one-half inches long; color blue-black.

WHITE—This is the variety used most for feeding silk worms; it forms a large, spreading tree.

NEW AMERICAN—Equal to Downing in all respects, and a much hardier tree; vigorous grower and very productive; ripe from middle of June until September; color black.

RUSSIAN—A very hardy, rapid-growing, limber tree of great value, especially in the West; foliage very abundant and said to be very desirable for silk worm culture; fruit good size and produced in large quantities. Introduced into this country by the Mennonites.

Do not overlook pages 53-64 if you are interested in landscape gardening. This department is at the disposal of our patrons. Write us for our landscape book, "Home Grounds Beautiful." We will be pleased to mail you a copy free of charge.



Downing Gooseberries.

Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old weak shoots each year; plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. For winter protection, bend the canes over and cover with straw or leaves, and remove early in the spring.

BLACK DIAMOND—Black. Time of ripening here, first half of July. The Black Diamond has shown itself to be the most profitable black raspberry in the world. It is sweeter than anything else on the market, more pulpy, and contains fewer seeds; at the same time is firm and a No. 1 shipper. It is a grand berry for drying.

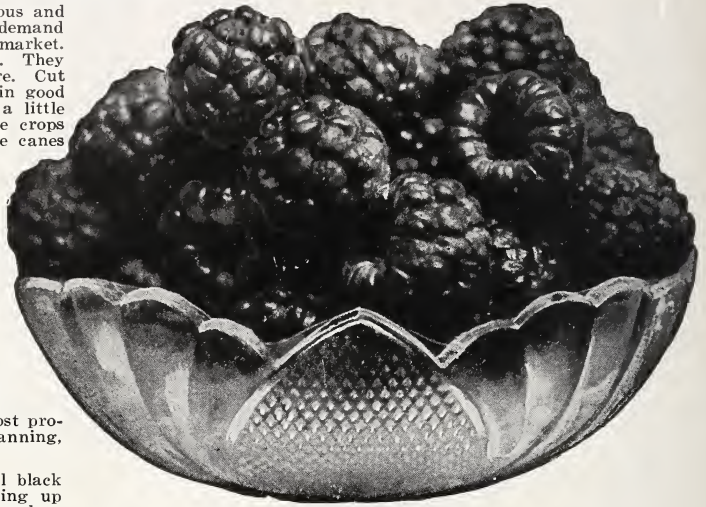
COLUMBIAN (Purple)—Resembles the Shaffer, but is much better; the berry is firmer, dark red and adheres to the bushes much longer; a stronger grower, attaining large size; one of the hardiest and most productive, and stands at the head for canning, jams, etc.

CUMBERLAND (Black)—The largest of all black caps; a healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks. Very profitable.

CUTHBERT (Red)—Large, bright scarlet-crimson; excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing; vigorous grower, hardy and productive; popular as a home garden and market berry.

CRIMSON BEAUTY—This is a new seedling red raspberry, grown by one of Kansas' best fruit growers, Dr. Stayman, of Leavenworth County. It is of very large size, bright glossy crimson; round to oblong; earlier than the Turner, of a more pleasant sprightly flavor, equally as hardy, more productive, and of much larger size; in fact, is superior to any red raspberry yet produced.

GOLDEN QUEEN—May be described as a yellow Cuthbert. Flavor is of the highest quality. Immensely productive.



Cuthbert.

GREGG (Black)—Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy, firm, sweet and rich; strong grower and good bearer; ripens late and evenly; good market berry.

KANSAS—Originated at Lawrence, Kansas, where it has proven itself the best of all black caps. Berries larger than Gregg, jet black, almost free from bloom, juicy and of excellent flavor, firm and carries well. Canes very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive. Ripens a little ahead of Gregg.

KING—Said by many to be the best early red raspberry. Plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. Berry firm; good shipper; large size; color bright scarlet, of good flavor. Very attractive on the market.

LOUDEN (Red)—Large, firm and of good quality; dark crimson; very productive, hardy and vigorous. Endures winters without protection.

MARLBORO—A strong grower and very hardy; fruit remarkably large, bright crimson, retaining its brilliancy of color long after ripe; firm, of fine quality and very early. Valuable for market.

PLUM FARMER (Black)—It ripens its crop in a few days, and is early enough to get the good prices. Perfectly hardy, is a good grower and productive. The berry is large, and of a quality that makes it a good market berry.

ST. REGIS (Red)—Bears a full crop at the regular season and continues to send out new shoots that bear until fall. In this way it gets the name, "Everlasting." Bright crimson, large size, firm, and of good quality.



Cumberland.

VILLAGE OF HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN.

June 20, 1918.

The Pontiac Nursery Company,
Farwell Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—In reply to our telephone talk recently, permit me to say that the trees we purchased of your firm this spring arrived in due time and in splendid condition, and I wish to say they were the most uniform in body, roots and height of any lot of trees I have handled for many years. These trees were above our specifications in caliper, and thus far I am safe in saying that ninety-nine per cent are growing, which is very gratifying indeed out of a lot of sixteen hundred trees. Yours respectfully,

E. C. FOSTER,
Supt. of Public Service.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best-known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctors' bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height. The demand for blackberries is always good.

AGAWAM—For home use has no superior, being sweet as soon as black. Hardy and early.

BLOWERS—Fruit large, productive; a strong grower; a promising new variety.

EARLY HARVEST—One of the earliest, berry medium sized, good quality and very prolific; firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

ELDORADO—Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large, black, borne in clusters; ripens well together; sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste.

ERIE—One of the very best large new blackberries; absolutely hardy, very black, firm and solid; ripens early.

MERSEREAU—Large, oval, sparkling black, sweet, rich and melting, hardy and productive.

RATHBUN—A strong, erect grower and hardy; fruit is sweet, luscious, without a hard core; high flavor, jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. One of the largest sized berries.

SNYDER—The hardest blackberry known; fruit medium sized and of a good quality; a standard market variety.

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a dwarf and trailing form of the Blackberry. The fruit is highly prized as a market fruit owing to its large size and fine quality. Set the plants two feet apart in the row and cover in winter with coarse litter. Should be mulched in the spring to keep them off the ground.

LUCRETIA—Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit; ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; sweet, luscious and melting; this variety is recommended most highly.

Everbearing Strawberries

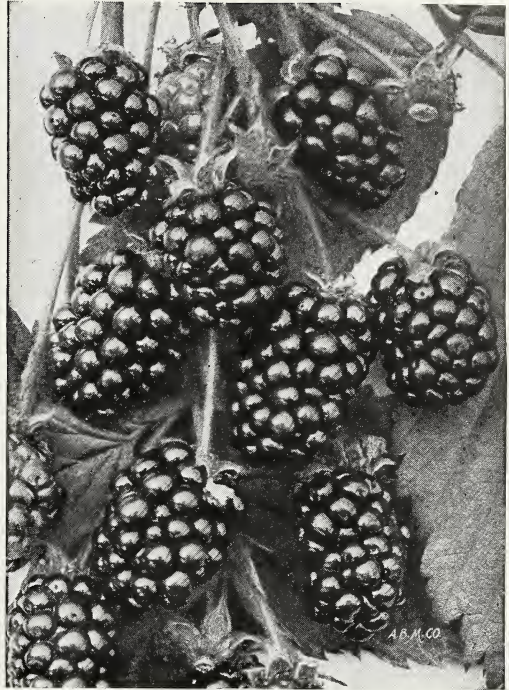
Each year the popularity of the Everbearing Strawberry is increasing. The initial price is all that saves the good old spring bearing sorts from being crowded off the market.

The best everbearing varieties will not only yield handsome crops in the spring, but will be on hand with another good crop in the fall. When planted in the spring they will produce the first crop the following fall, and another the next spring, and still another the next fall. Proper care, such as mulching, cutting off part of the runners and removing the first set of blooms, will prolong the late spring crop and hasten the early fall crop so that the two will almost meet. Delicious strawberries all through September, October, and November are a treat, but one that is within the reach of everyone with a space of ten feet square planted to Everbearings.

A late spring freeze would not deprive the grower of his crop; a new set of bloom will be on the vines in a few days. Unexpected drouth will not ruin the bed, as Everbearings are great drouth resisters. The flavor is excellent, and this, coupled with the fact that they will bear earliest in the spring and late into fall, enables the grower to catch all the "fancy prices" for his surplus in addition to enjoying October shortcake.

PROGRESSIVE—The best variety for commercial purposes. Is ahead of any other variety, either standard or fall-bearing in the matter of productiveness. In appearance and quality of fruit is similar to the well known Dunlap. Flavor is unsurpassed. The plants are of a healthy green color, deep rooted and medium in size. We do not hesitate to urge you to grow Progressive, as it is sure to be a money maker.

SUPERB—A desirable sort for the small grower and for fancy market. The Superb is without a doubt the largest and best looking variety yet introduced. It is not as productive as Progressive the first fall, but is a heavy yielder in the spring, and will also bear the fall of the second year. Berries are extra large, dark red, and ripen all over at once. Strong and hardy.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthy vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay. Set in the fall or spring with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground. Ten to twelve inches by two feet is a good distance to plant. Give the bed a liberal dressing of manure at intervals, and except near the sea shore, 3 pounds of salt per square yard every spring.

A bed of 3 or 4 dozen plants will keep an ordinary family supplied from early spring until green peas are ready, at which time it is better for the bed to stop cutting it.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—The largest of all, is very early; quite tender, and delicious; light color. The yield is simply enormous.

DONALD'S ELMIRA—New. Very large; 12 stalks averaged four pounds. Very tender and succulent. Profitable for market and desirable for family use.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A standard kind of first-class quality. Tender and high flavored; valuable market and garden sort.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring. The great value of Rhubarb has always been its earliness, and it deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden.

EATON'S PEACH FLAVORED—Very early; large; tender, delicate, rich peach flavor. For pie and sauce it is excellent.

LINNAEUS—This variety produces a small stem of fine quality; early; excellent for cooking.

VICTORIA—Very large and valuable for market. Early. Quality good.



Boulevard planting, Crescent Road, Toronto, Canada. Designed and planted by our Landscape Department.

Ornamental Department

A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. If the grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. If the grounds are small, a few shrubs such as the Altheas, Hydrangeas, Spireas and other sorts can be used to good advantage. Vines trained over porches, trellises, fences, etc., can be made very effective at a small cost and give great comfort and satisfaction not only to yourself, but your neighbors. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant fine trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment when the ground is sold, as purchasers will pay more for a fine looking lot than one given over to unsightly surroundings. We would also emphasize the fact that you should buy none but the best. Few people realize the importance of getting started right. A little thought will convince you that it is not the quantity, but the quality that counts. Buy none but the best stock, properly grown by reliable nurserymen, who have given their best thought to the careful propagation and best varieties. We have a large stock of all kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., that has been selected with the greatest care and attention, both as to variety and quality.

How to Plant

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from it. This will secure light, air and a good view from the house. In laying out the grounds, take into consideration economy in labor, and make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checkerboard. These beds should be well cultivated,

and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

Plant shrubs and small trees twice as thick as they should be when fully grown. This will make a good showing at once, and when the growth of the plants has made them too thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect can be produced, but, by planting a surplus at first, they can gradually be taken out.

Vines

Should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs, are highly effective when in blossom and should be more generally planted.

Weeping trees are especially desirable on small lawns.

New Varieties

We are constantly adding to our list of ornamentals, as well as in other departments. Before placing new varieties on the market, we give them a thorough trial in the nursery, and thus weed out undesirable varieties, offering only the best in each class.

Varieties Not Listed

In every large, well conducted nursery there are many varieties of extra size, but in too small quantities to list in the catalogue, also new varieties which have not been thoroughly tested. If you wish any variety in a special size or variety not listed, write to us for special quotations, and if we have it in stock, we shall be pleased to supply.

Our Landscape Service which is at Your Disposal is Fully Described on Pages 58 to 64.

Upright Deciduous Trees

ASH - *Fraxinus*

AMERICAN WHITE ASH (*F. Americana*)—A well known native tree; tall, very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. 50 to 60 feet at maturity.

GREEN ASH (*F. Lanceolata*; *F. Viridis*)—A tree of medium size, with slender, spreading branches forming a shapely round head; grows 50 to 60 feet high.

BEECH - *Fagus*

AMERICAN BEECH (*F. Ferruginea*)—A large, stately native tree with smooth bark, spreading branches and symmetrical head; grows 80 to 100 feet high; one of the handsomest trees for lawns or streets.

ENGLISH BEECH (*F. Sylvatica*)—50 feet. Of more dense habit than the American, and without its light-colored bark. Makes a handsome, long-lived tree of sturdy and robust character.

PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH (*F. Sylvatica purpurea*)—Originated in Europe. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 50 to 60 feet high; the foliage in spring is a deep purple, changing to crimson in the fall.

RIVERS' BEECH (*F. Sylvatica Riversii*)—40 feet. Where a large and enduring tree of purple foliage is wanted, no mistake will be made in planting this. Needs full exposure to sunlight for best development and enduring color.

BIRCH - *Betula*

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH (*B. Alba*)—Remarkable for its elegance. A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit. 40-50 feet.

CANOE or PAPER BIRCH (*B. Papyrifera*)—50 feet. A native American tree of large size. Bark brilliant white, the leaves large and handsome.

PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH (*B. Atropurpurea*)—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches and having purple foliage; branches slightly pendulous. 30 feet.

CATALPA

UMBRELLA TREE (*Catalpa Bungei*)—A remarkable species forming a dense, round umbrella-like head; makes a beautiful lawn tree when grafted or budded on a high stem. 15 feet.



Rivers' Beech—*F. Sylvatica Riversii*.

ELM - *Ulmus*

ENGLISH ELM (*Ulmus Campestris*)—A superb tree of strong growth, upright or spreading habit, delicate branches, small leaves deeper cut, darker and more numerous than the American varieties; a fine street, park or lawn tree. 60-80 feet.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM (*U. Americana*)—A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with drooping, spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees; makes a beautiful lawn or street tree.

HUNTINGDON ELM (*U. Huntingdoni*)—A very handsome tree of erect habit, rapid, vigorous growth; bark clean and smooth. One of the finest of this family.

RED or SLIPPERY ELM, (*U. Fulva*)—Not so large as the American; foliage larger and head more open; inner surface of bark used extensively for medicinal purposes. 50-60 feet.

SCOTCH or WYCH ELM (*U. Scabra Montana*)—A large, handsome tree with wide-spreading, somewhat drooping branches, forming a broad, round-topped crown. Native of Europe. Leaves broadly obovate, sharply serrate and somewhat incised, very rough, of a deep green color, remaining bright and fresh until late in the season. 50 to 60 feet.

HACKBERRY - *Celtis*

AMERICAN NETTLE TREE (*C. Occidentalis*)—A rare native tree with numerous slender branches which spread horizontally, and thick rough bark; apple-like foliage, but more pointed and a bright shiny green; a very desirable tree for street planting. 40 feet.

HICKORY - *Hicoria*

SHAGBARK HICKORY (*H. Ovata*)—A tree with a tall, straight trunk and shaggy bark. Branches stout and spreading, forming a narrow, round-topped crown. Leaves fragrant when bruised. Next to the Pecan, the most delicious of the Hickory Nuts. Makes a grand, picturesque shade tree. 50 to 75 feet at maturity.



American Elm—*Ulmus Americana*.



Silver Maple—*Acer dasycarpum*.

HOP TREE - *Ptelea*

P. Trifoliata—A low, handsome tree, with glossy, trifoliate leaves. The seeds are produced in clusters resembling hops, and when bruised give out the odor of hops. An excellent small tree. 8 to 10 feet.

IRONWOOD - *Ostrya*

In cultivation an attractive small tree with peculiar furrowed and scaly bark, thriving in rich loamy soils. The hop-like fruits, which are borne in profusion, are both noteworthy and interesting. Useful in low grounds.

IRONWOOD or HOP HORNBEAM (*O. Virginica*)—A slender tree with long branches drooping at the tips and forming a round-topped crown. Leaves oval, bright green, turning yellow in autumn. 15 feet high.

LARCH - *Larix*

AMERICAN LARCH (*L. Americana*)—A tall tree, forming a pyramidal head; bark reddish-brown, branches slender; leaves long and slender, of a light blue color; canes small and oval; makes a very beautiful lawn tree, and is also serviceable as a wind-break. 50 feet.

EUROPEAN LARCH (*L. Europea*)—A native of the Alps of the south of Europe; an elegant growing, pyramidal tree; valuable for timber. 40 to 50 feet.

MAPLE - *Acer*

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils. For street planting they are unsurpassed, combining, as they do, attractive appearance with hardiness, rapidity of growth, comparative freedom from disease and injurious insects. They are well adapted for planting in avenues, and are largely used in general planting, either on large lawns or in small yards.

BOX ELDER or ASH LEAVED MAPLE (*A. Negundo*)—Large, spreading tree of rapid growth, 70 feet high; foliage smaller than in other maples; very frequently planted for windbreaks and timber; very hardy.

NORWAY MAPLE (*A. Platanoides*)—A large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage; has a very compact growth; attains a height of 100 feet; a valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets.

SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE (*A. Platanoides Schwedlerii*)—A beautiful variety with very large bronze-red leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree; grows about 50 feet high.

SUGAR or HARD MAPLE (*A. Saccharum*)—A well known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and wood; very desirable as an ornamental shade tree. 40 to 60 feet high.

SILVER LEAVED or SOFT MAPLE (*A. var. Dasycarpum*)—A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular, rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; a favorite street and park tree; about the same height or taller than Norway. 50 feet.

WIERS' CUT LEAVED MAPLE (*A. var. Dasycarpum Wierii Laciniatum*)—A variety of the silver-leaved and one of the most beautiful, with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth; shoots tender and drooping. 50 feet.

REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE (*A. Platanoides var. Reitenbachi*)—An excellent variety of pyramidal habit; foliage green in early spring, turning purple during mid-summer and to purplish scarlet in the autumn.

RED, SCARLET or SWAMP MAPLE (*A. Rubrum*)—Grows to immense size, 120 feet at maturity. Very valuable for street and park planting; attractive at every season from its excellent habit. Produces its scarlet flowers in early spring, followed by bright red fruits. The foliage is beautiful, changing to bright scarlet and orange in autumn. Upright, columnar habit.

SIBERIAN MAPLE (*A. Tartaricum var. Ginnala*)—A graceful small tree or shrub, native of China and Japan. Leaves 3-lobed, the middle division much elongated, their edges serrate, bright green, turning to a brilliant red in autumn. Handsome and desirable. 8 to 10 feet.

SYCAMORE MAPLE (*A. Pseudoplatanus*)—A native of Europe; leaves large, deep green and smooth; bark smooth and ash-gray color; rapid upright growth; a beautiful tree for street planting. 30 to 40 feet.

SYCAMORE MAPLE, PURPLE-LEAVED (*A. Pseudoplatanus Purpureum*)—Distinct from the species on account of the pretty purplish tint on the under side of the foliage. Vigorous grower, hardy and worthy of dissemination. Grows to 50 feet.

MOUNTAIN ASH - *Sorbus*

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*S. Aucuparia*)—A fine tree with dense and regular head; covered from mid-summer to winter with great clusters of scarlet berries. 20 to 30 feet.

OAK LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH (*S. Quercifolia*)—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit; foliage deeply lobed, bright green above and downy underneath; one of the finest lawn trees. 30 feet.

LARGE FRUITED NATIVE MOUNTAIN ASH (*S. Americana*)—Is the most handsome and decorative red-berried tree for northern planting. The native Mountain Ashes have larger flower and fruit clusters than the European Mountain Ash, their berries are a bright red while the berries of the European Mountain Ash are a dull scarlet. 20 to 30 feet.



Norway Maple—*Acer platanoides*.

OAK - Quercus

BLACK OAK (Q. Velutina)—A tall and shapely tree with a comparatively narrow round-topped head. Grows naturally from Maine to Minnesota, southward to Florida and Texas. Leaves are bright red when they unfold, becoming pale and silvery, at maturity dark green and shining, fading in autumn with tones of orange and dull red. Acorn brown, often striped with dark lines, enclosed for about half its length in the top-shaped cups. A handsome tree.

PIN OAK (Q. Palustris)—A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to rich scarlet and yellow in the fall; a most shapely, graceful tree. 40 to 60 feet.

PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK (Q. Pedunculata Fastigiata)—Leaves long and much divided, retaining their green color until killed by heavy frost. Medium size and erect habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. Picturesque and hardy tree. 20 to 30 feet.

RED OAK (Q. Rubra)—Makes a tree of great height, 80 to 100 feet; a native of large size and rapid growth; leaves dark, dull green, turning to orange and brown in autumn; acorns very large; a beautiful specimen tree for park and street planting.

SCARLET OAK (Q. Coccinea)—A rapid growing pyramidal tree, especially beautiful in the fall, when the foliage changes from green to a bright scarlet; very symmetrical in outline. 50 to 75 feet.

WHITE OAK (Q. Alba)—50 to 60 feet. One of the largest and best of our native trees. In common with the other oaks, is of rather slow growth at first, but, if given good soil and room, soon develops into splendid specimens. Leaves are smooth, bright green, turning to purplish color in autumn.

POPLAR - Populus

BALM OF GILEAD (P. Balsamifera Candicans)—A strong growing spreading native tree; esteemed for its vigor and hardiness; leaves are broad and heart-shaped, green above and rusty white beneath; makes a good street tree; perhaps the best of the poplars for shade. 30 to 40 feet.

BOLLES SILVER POPLAR (P. Alba Bolleana)—A very compact, upright grower, with glossy leaves green above and silver underneath; one of the most desirable of the poplars. 30 to 40 feet.

CAROLINA POPLAR (P. Monilifera)—Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green; valuable for street planting on account of its rapid growth. 40 to 50 feet.

LOMBARDY POPLAR (P. Nigra Fastigiata)—A well known tree of narrow, upright growth, with light green, small leaves. Grows rapidly. 40 to 50 feet.

SALISBURIA

MAIDENHAIR or GINKGO (S. Adiantifolia)—Very effective for lawns; foliage fern-like, yellowish-green marked with delicate, hair-like lines. The fruits which mature in the fall have a sweetish, resinous taste. 50 feet at maturity.

SASSAFRAS

S. Officinalis (Sassafras)—An aromatic tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Leaves mitten-shaped or three-lobed, bright green, turning in autumn to soft shades of orange, yellow, and red. Flowers yellow-green; the dark blue fruits ripen in autumn. The roots are often highly esteemed as a mild, aromatic stimulant. 20 to 25 feet.

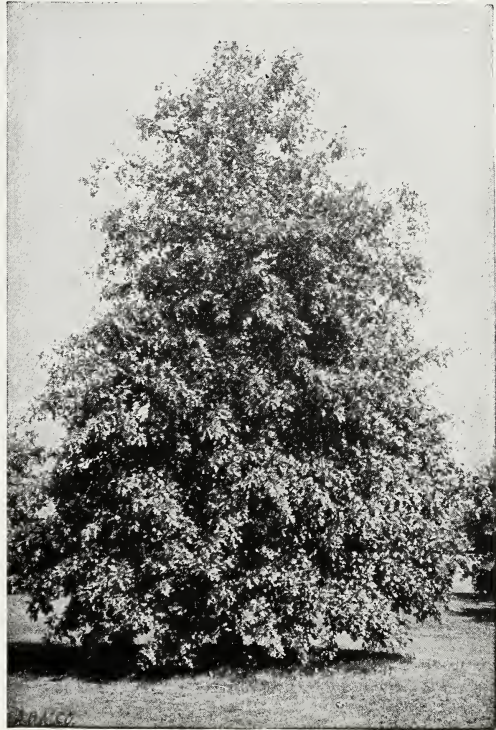
SIBERIAN PEA - Caragana

C. Arborescens—An upright growing, dwarf tree; very hardy. Foliage is light green, and the bright yellow flowers are borne in profusion in May and June. 12 feet at maturity.

SYCAMORE - Platanus

AMERICAN SYCAMORE or PLANE TREE (P. Occidentalis)—A well known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed; branches are wide spreading. 50 to 60 feet.

ORIENTAL PLANE or EUROPEAN SYCAMORE (P. Orientalis)—A rapid growing, erect tree with bright green foliage; much more esteemed than the American variety as a shade tree; very desirable for parks, streets and lawns. 50 to 60 feet.



Pin Oak—*Quercus palustris*.

TREE OF HEAVEN - Ailanthus

A. Glandulosa—From Japan. A lofty, rapidly growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, free from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees. 40 feet.

WALNUT - Juglans

BLACK WALNUT (J. Nigra)—50 to 70 feet. A very large spreading tree, with pinnate foliage. Well known and valuable both for its nuts and timber, furnishing the well-known walnut lumber of commerce.

WILLOW - Salix

LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW (S. Pentandra)—25 feet. Foliage bright shining green, adherent until late autumn. A valuable tree for seashore planting.

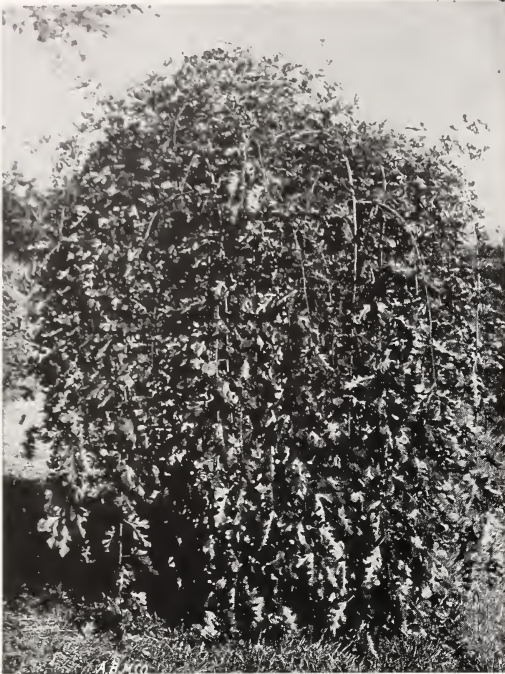
GOAT WILLOW or PUSSY WILLOW (S. Caprea)—The well-known sort; catkins silky, preceding the leaves; very useful for early effects.

ROSEMARY WILLOW (S. Incana; syn. Rosmarinifolia)—A small, round-headed tree with long, slender branches. Narrow leaves that are silvery-white beneath. An attractive tree for planting on large lawns. 8 to 10 feet.

GOLDEN WILLOW (S. Lutea)—A strong, upright grower, with slim, pendulous branches, light green foliage and beautiful, clean bright golden yellow bark. This is one of the finest willows; excellent for lawn or field planting, and of special value for its winter effect, as the bright bark shows in strong contrast with the greens and browns of other trees.

GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW (S. Lutea Pendula)—A form of the above, with graceful, drooping branches. The habit is good and the color unsurpassed. Valuable sort for winter effects.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN (S. Vitellina aurea)—At the present time one of the most planted of all the willows. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear golden-yellow bark which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used. 30 to 40 feet.



Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry—*Morus alba*
Tatarica pendula.

Weeping Trees

BIRCH - *Betula*

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH (*B. alba*, var. *pendula laciniata*)—Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees; tall and slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, delicately cut foliage; makes an attractive specimen; growth vigorous. 40 feet.

ELM - *Ulmus*

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM (*U. Scabra* var. *pendula*)—This forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees; forms a large, umbrella-like head, spreading many feet in every direction; very rapid grower, making a growth of several feet in a season; leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a dense mass of verdure. 10 to 15 feet.

MOUNTAIN ASH - *Pyrus*

WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH (*P. Sorbus Aucuparia*, var. *pendula*)—Beautiful tree of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable of lawn trees. 15 feet.

MULBERRY - *Morus*

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY (*M. Alba* var. *tatarica pendula*)—One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground; will withstand the cold of the North and the heat of the South; in every way a most desirable tree. 8 to 10 feet.

WILLOW - *Salix*

AMERICAN WEEPING WILLOW (*S. Purpurea*, var. *pendula*)—A dwarf, slender variety; grafted 5 to 6 feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than Babylonian. 8 to 10 ft.

BABYLONIAN WEEPING WILLOW (*S. Babylonica*)—The well known, common weeping willow; makes a large tree covered with drooping branches. 30 to 40 feet.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW (*S. Caprea*, var. *pendula*)—A distinct variety having reddish shoots and large glossy foliage; grafted about five feet from the ground it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground; is well suited to planting in cemetery lots or small enclosures; hardy and of vigorous growth. 8 to 9 feet.

Flowering Trees

ARALIA

A. Pentaphylla. (For description see shrubs.)

A. Spinosa. (For description see shrubs.)

CATALPA

HARDY CATALPA (*C. Speciosa*)—A variety which is said to have originated in the West; it is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. 40 feet.

CHERRY - *Cerasus*

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING CHERRY (*C. avium alba flora plena*)—Numerous white flowers conceal the branches in May. Most attractive flowering trees.

DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERING CHERRY (*C. avium rosea plena*)—Beautiful pink flowers make this a very ornamental tree for lawn decoration.

CRAB - *Pyrus*

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB (*P. Angustifolia*)—One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color; very popular for lawns, as it blooms when quite young. 10 to 15 feet.

WILD CRAB-APPLE (*P. Coronarius*)—A small tree with spreading, spiny branches, forming a symmetrical round head. Leaves heart-shaped, ruddy bronze at time of unfolding, at maturity bright green, turning yellow or bronze in autumn. Flowers very fragrant, pink or rose-color, produced in 5 to 6-flowered clusters about the middle of May. Fruit yellow-green, fragrant, waxy at maturity. Frequently used for making preserves. Handsome, free-flowering tree. 15 to 20 feet.

CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB (*P. Spectabilis*)—Small tree with symmetrical, broad crown, native of China. Leaves oval, bright green and smooth at maturity, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers coral-red in bud, when fully expanded lighter in color. Fruit reddish yellow. A hardy and handsome early flowering tree.

DOGWOOD - *Cornus*

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*C. florida*)—Grows from 20 to 25 feet high; spreading, irregular form; flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear, about 3½ inches in diameter, white and showy, very durable, lasting two weeks; foliage is a grayish-green, glossy and handsome, turning to deep red in fall; a valuable tree for ornamental planting.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*C. florida rubra*)—This merits all the favor which has been shown it by the public. The flowers are like *C. florida*, except that they are a deep rose color, freely produced. A good companion to the white form. 20 feet.



White Flowering Dogwood—*Cornus Florida*.

GOLDEN CHAIN - Laburnum

L. vulgare (Cytisus Laburnum)—A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name Golden Chain alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June. 10 feet.

HORSE CHESTNUT - Aesculus

EUROPEAN or WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT (Æ. hippocastanum)—Our well-known Horse-Chestnut, of large growth in deep soil, flowering in May. 30-40 feet.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT (Æ. var. flore pleno)—Similar to the above, but larger; double white and pink flowers. 30-40 feet.

AMERICAN HORSE-CHESTNUT or BUCKEYE (Æ. glabra)—50 to 60 feet. The fastest grower of this species. Leaves smooth, flowers yellow; blooms before others.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY TREE - Andromeda

A. Arborea—The Lily-of-the-Valley tree is one of the most ornamental in cultivation. The thick, oblong foliage of dark glossy green is highly attractive at all seasons, and in the autumn it colors brilliant crimson. The flowers, in July, are borne in dense panicles resembling small lily-of-the-valley blooms. A valuable tree for shrubberies and along the borders of woods. Thrives in shady situations, and is of easy culture. 10 feet.

LINDEN - Tilia

AMERICAN LINDEN or BASSWOOD (T. Americana)—Grows about 60 feet high, rapid growing, large size; forming a broad, round-topped head; leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers creamy-white, fragrant; a splendid street or lawn tree.

EUROPEAN LINDEN (T. Europea)—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size with large leaves and fragrant flowers; the leaves change in the fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown. 40 to 50 feet.

EUROPEAN BROAD LEAVED LINDEN (T. var. platyphyllos)—A tree about the same size as above, but distinguished by its larger and rougher leaves and more regular growth. 20 to 30 feet.

SILVER LEAVED LINDEN (T. Argentea)—Showy, heart-shaped foliage; light green above and silvery underneath; grows about 40 feet high; its handsome form and foliage make it one of the best of our ornamental trees.

EUROPEAN SMALL LEAVED LINDEN (T. vulgaris rubra)—This variety forms a dense, round-topped tree; the bark on branches is a dark purplish-red and very showy in winter. The foliage, of medium size, is dark green. Flowers fragrant. 40-50 feet.

LOCUST - Gleditschia

HONEY LOCUST (G. Trianthos)—A rapid-growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage; the greenish flowers appearing in early summer are followed by flat pods 8 to 10 inches long; used extensively for hedges. 40 feet.

LOCUST or ACACIA - Robinia

BLACK or YELLOW LOCUST (R. Pseud-acacia)—A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber as well as ornamental; flowers are white or yellowish, very fragrant and appear in June. 20 to 30 feet.

MAGNOLIA

CUCUMBER TREE (M. Acuminata)—A majestic, pyramidal tree growing to a height of 90 feet, with large, bluish-green leaves 6 to 8 inches long; flowers yellowish-white; fruit when green resembles a cucumber.

SOULANG'S MAGNOLIA (M. Soulangeana)—A large shrub or small tree; leaves dark green, expanding after the flowers have fallen; flowers large, cup-shaped, white flushed with rosy pink and quite fragrant. 10 to 15 feet.

MAPLE - Acer

EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE (Acer pseudoplatanus)—Few of the really heavy shade trees give us effective bloom, but the Sycamore Maple is unique in this respect, and its racemes of yellow bloom, borne in great profusion, make it one of the beautiful of the flowering trees. For roadside planting or as a lawn specimen it is very desirable. 30 to 40 feet.

SYCAMORE MAPLE, PURPLE-LEAVED (A. pseudo-platanus, var. purpureum)—Distinct from the species on account of the pretty purplish tint on the under side of the foliage. Vigorous grower, hardy and worthy of dissemination. 30 to 40 feet.



Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.

MULBERRY - Morus

RUSSIAN MULBERRY (M. Alba Tartarica)—See Mulberries, page 13.

WHITE MULBERRY (M. Alba)—See Mulberries, page 13.

OLIVE - Eleagnus

RUSSIAN OLIVE (E. Angustifolia)—A very large shrub or small tree; leaves narrow, and silvery white; flowers yellow, fragrant; very hardy. About 20 feet.

PEA TREE - Caragana

C. Arborescens—A handsome dwarf tree with bright yellow flowers in May and June. 12 feet.

PEACH - Persica

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING PEACH (P. vulgaris alba plena)—Covered in May with showy, white, double flowers, in dense clusters. 4 to 5 feet.

PLUM - Prunus

PURPLE LEAVED PLUM (P. Pissardi)—Tree of medium size, wood and leaves dark purple; fruit is also purple until ripened; a native of Persia; one of the most conspicuous ornamental trees.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM (P. Triloba)—A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on the slender branches. 5 to 6 feet.

RED BUD - Cercis

JUDAS TREE or RED BUD (C. Canadensis)—A medium size tree with large irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves; derives its name Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish-pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears; one of the finest ornamental trees. 15 feet.

SHAD-BUSH - Amelanchier

A. Canadensis—A form varying in size, sometimes hardly more than a bush. Growth rapid. Bears white, cherry-like blossoms in May or June, and these are followed by small purplish fruits, sweet and edible. 10 to 15 feet.

THORN - Crataegus

DOUBLE WHITE THORN (C. Oxyacantha, var. alba flore pleno)—A small tree, with spreading, spiny branches; very hardy and will thrive in any dry soil; has small double, white flowers; a very ornamental tree. 10 feet.

DOUBLE PINK THORN (C. Oxyacantha, var. rosea flore pleno)—Same as above, but flowers of a beautiful pink.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET (C. Oxyacantha var. coccinea flore pleno)—Flowers a bright carmine red; superior to any of its color. 15 feet.

TULIP TREE - Liriodendron

TULIP TREE (L. Tulipifera)—A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal form attaining a height of 150 feet, with light green, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish-yellow tulip shaped flowers; also known as White Wood.



Trees without waiting years for growth. Showing an effective screen setting of large Norway Spruce transplanted from our nurseries at Pontiac to a Grosse Pointe estate. We are equipped to handle the largest tree which may be transplanted.

Evergreens

The use of Evergreens in landscape adornment has increased greatly and their value for such purpose is warranted by experience. They add charm and color to any landscape, especially in winter. The dwarf sorts in variety are especially adapted for planting in angles of porches and about the foundation of buildings, and their use in such places add an air of distinction and beauty that no other class of plants can equal or rival. They make very effective hedges and windbreaks.

ARBOR-VITAE - *Thuja*

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis*)—A beautiful native tree commonly known as the white cedar, valuable for screens and hedges. Height 15 to 20 feet.

GLOBE (*T. globosa*)—Very compact form and dense foliage. Height 2 to 3 feet.

GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *Aurea*)—Broad, bushy grower, deep golden foliage; ornamental.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *pyramidalis*)—A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy and will succeed anywhere the American Arbor-Vitae does; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting. Height 10 to 15 feet.

SIBERIAN ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *Sibirica*)—Exceedingly hardy and keeps its color well into winter; compact and pyramidal. Fine for hedges.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis* *Hoveyi*)—A slow-growing form, with golden green foliage. Inclined to winter-kill. Height 3 to 4 feet.

GEO. PEABODY'S GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis aurea lutea*)—Bright yellow on terminal branches; color pronounced and constant. Aside from its color it is similar to the American variety. 15 feet.

ROSENTHAL'S ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis* *Rosenthalii*)—A deep green; growths terminate with a little whitish ball. Hardy; handsome variety; compact grower.

WAREANA ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis* *Wareana Sibirica*)—We especially recommend this variety. Its low growing, dense form and its beautiful bluish-green foliage give it a distinct character. It is one of the hardiest and does not die out in hedges. 10 to 15 feet.

WOODWARD'S ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis* *Woodwardii*)—Dense, globose form, with deep green foliage.

DOUGLAS' GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (*T. Occidentalis* *Douglasii Aurea*)—Foliage of an attractive yellow hue.

CHINESE ARBOR-VITAE - *Biota*

ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITAE (*B. Orientalis*)—15 feet. The flat growth of the young branches and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable.

EVER-GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (*B. Orientalis* *semperaurea*)—Of dense form, coloring well, and retaining its golden shading throughout the year.

CHINESE COMPACT ARBOR-VITAE (*B. Orientalis compacta*)—5 feet. Of dark green color and rounding, compact habit of growth.

BERCKMAN'S ARBOR-VITAE (*B. aurea nana*)—4 feet. Very pretty dwarf form with yellow-tinged foliage, changing to bronze. Does well near the sea.

GOLDEN COLUMNAR ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITAE (*B. aurea conspicua*)—10 feet. Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green.



American Arbor-Vitae—*Thuja occidentalis*.

JAPANESE CEDAR - *Cryptomeria*

DWARF JAPANESE CEDAR (*C. Japonica Lobbi*)—50 feet. A graceful and handsome tree. It forms a rather narrow head of somewhat open growth. Foliage is light green and very distinct. Hardy.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE - *Pseudotsuga*

DOUGLAS' SPRUCE (*P. Douglasii*)—A fine, long-lived tree from the Rocky Mountains, where it grows in great quantity. The foliage is soft and brilliant green in color, with bluish tint when young. It is of the most vigorous and symmetrical growth. Height 40 to 50 feet.

BLUE DOUGLAS SPRUCE (*P. Douglasii glauca elegans*) A smaller tree than the above, of more compact habit, branches being shorter and stouter. The leaves vary from bluish green to almost silvery white. Generally considered harder than the type, but of much slower growth. Recommended for the coldest portions of the North.

FIR - *Abies*

BALSAM FIR (*A. Balsamea*)—A very erect, regular pyramidal tree with dull, dark green foliage; rapid growth and very hardy. Height 50 to 60 feet.

CONCOLOR FIR (*A. Concolor*)—A very beautiful species with yellow bark on the young branches; leaves green, arranged in double rows; equal in color and beauty to the Colorado Blue Spruce. Height 40 to 50 feet.

NIKKO FIR (*A. brachyphylla*)—A large tree, native of the mountains of Central Japan, possessing great hardiness and beauty. One of the most desirable and rapid-growing of Firs. Leaves dark green and shining on the upper surface, silvery white beneath. Cones three to four inches long, at first violet-purple, eventually dark brown.

NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR (*A. Nordmanniana*)—A noble tree of symmetrical habit, with intensely dark, massive foliage, silvery on the under side, and maintained throughout the year. 30 feet.

HEMLOCK - *Tsuga*

HEMLOCK SPRUCE (*T. Canadensis*)—A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil. 40 feet at maturity.

SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK (*T. Canadensis Sargentii pendula*)—10 feet. Compact and spreading habit, with graceful, spray-like pendulous branches. Permanent weeping habit. Beautiful evergreens.

JAPANESE CYPRESS - *Retinispora*

PEA FRUITED CYPRESS (*R. pisifera*)—25 feet. Fine feathery foliage. Branches glaucous underneath. A beautiful evergreen.

GOLDEN PEA FRUITED CYPRESS (*R. pisifera aurea*)—25 feet. Of loose and open habit; decidedly pendulous. Color constant and good. A choice variety.

THREAD-BRANCHED CYPRESS (*R. filifera*)—Slender, string-like, bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments. Graceful and pyramidal habit. Worthy of its popularity.



Mugho Pine.



Nordmann's Fir—*Abies Nordmanniana*.

GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED CYPRESS (*R. filifera aurea*)—A lovely, bright golden form of the preceding; equally hardy. More dwarf in habit.

DWARF CYPRESS (*R. plumosa flavescens*)—Similar to *R. plumosa aurea*, but of lighter color and broader form—rather a flat pyramid.

PLUME-LIKE JAPANESE CYPRESS (*R. obtusa plumosa*)—One of the hardiest and best. Delicate glaucous foliage; of graceful habit, compact. 25 feet.

GOLDEN-PLUMED CYPRESS (*R. obtusa plumosa aurea*)—A striking, fine form of the above, and very hardy. Brilliantly golden throughout the season. One of the most desirable and widely known.

SILVER VARIEGATED CYPRESS (*R. obtusa plumosa argentea*)—The young growth makes this plant appear to be covered with snowflakes in the summer.

COMPACT CYPRESS (*R. obtusa compacta*)—4 feet. This is a magnificent form of obtusa, very dense, with beautiful concave fronds, like green shells.

DWARF JAPAN CYPRESS (*R. obtusa nana*)—5 feet. A compact, dwarf-growing variety of the above. Very desirable where a small evergreen is wanted.

DWARF GOLDEN JAPAN CYPRESS (*R. obtusa nana aurea*)—A golden form of the preceding sort.

JUNIPER - *Juniperus*

CANADIAN JUNIPER (*J. Canadensis*)—5 feet. A dwarf Juniper of bushy, upright growth. Foliage is brownish green, resembling in general appearance *Juniperus communis*, but the latter is of more spreading habit of growth. Valuable for rock-planting.

CHINESE JUNIPER (*J. Chinensis*)—A very hardy cedar. Bluish green foliage; upright grower. Height 4 feet.

GOLDEN CEDAR (*J. Virginiana elegantissima*)—10 feet. A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden-bronze foliage, particularly attractive in winter, when the golden-bronze foliage of the younger growth is contrasted with the dark green of the older.

SILVER RED CEDAR (*J. Virginiana glauca*)—10 feet. The compact, conical form of this variety, coupled with its light silvery foliage, make it very distinct and attractive. Like the Red Cedar in all of its forms, it is of ironclad hardiness.

GOLDEN CANADIAN JUNIPER (*J. Canadensis aurea*)—A golden form of *Canadensis*. Bright yellow on its new growth, changing deeper, and to bronzy yellow in winter. A valuable dwarf sort.

J. scopulorum—Similar to the Red Cedar; has somewhat larger fruit. Tree forms a broad head with stout, spreading branches; bark shredding. Foliage is usually glaucous or yellowish-green.



Winter View of Evergreens.



The composition of the garden provides a delightful profusion of well-blended bloom, foliage and fragrance throughout the season from frost to frost. The continuity evergreen ribbon, belting the foundation, standing in bolder relief, preserves the winter effect after the perennials have pillowed their heads in their annual beauty sleep.



Evergreen Planting.



Savin Juniper.



Golden Dwarf Arbor-Vitae.



Retinispora Filifera.



Irish Juniper.

JUNIPER—Continued.

- COLUMNAR TUFTED CEDAR** (*J. Virginiana* var. *Can-naertii*)—A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance; some of the branches lengthen out and droop, thus presenting a novel and pretty picture.
- GOLDEN VIRGINIA CEDAR** (*J. Virginiana* var. *elegantissima* Leei)—The bright golden color of the young growth makes this an extremely attractive tree, and one that holds its charm, as autumn and winter months find the color enriched to bronzy golden shades. Good grower. Height 10 to 15 feet.
- IRISH JUNIPER** (*J. Communis*, var. *Hibernica*)—A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense conical outline, resembling a pillar of green. Height 8 to 10 feet.
- JAPANESE TRAILING JUNIPER** (*J. recurva squamata*)—One of the most attractive of the low-growing Junipers, with its long, trailing branches covered with numerous short branchlets of glaucous green foliage; admirably adapted for naturalistic rock planting.
- PROSTRATE JUNIPER** (*J. procumbens*)—Grows very flat, creeping over the ground. Excellent for rock planting. Foliage grey green.
- RED CEDAR** (*J. Virginiana*)—A well known native tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage; very attractive in winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older. Height 2 to 3 feet.
- SAVIN JUNIPER** (*J. Sabina*)—A dwarf, spreading shrub with trailing branches; thrives in poor soils and is valuable for rock work. Height 3 to 4 feet.
- SWEDISH JUNIPER** (*J. Communis*, var. *suecica*)—A small sized, handsome pyramidal tree with yellowish-green foliage; quite hardy. Height 7 to 8 feet.
- J. Sabina Pfitzeriana**—15 feet. One of the most striking Junipers of recent introduction. Grows to a fair-sized plant, with branches spreading nearly horizontally, as broad as tall, the feathery bluish-green foliage giving the plant a very distinct and graceful appearance. Will become very popular without doubt.
- J. Virginiana Schotti**—12 feet. A bright green Cedar, of the same habit as the type, but of slower growth and brighter appearance.

PINE - Pinus

- AUSTRIAN or BLACK PINE** (*P. Austriaca*)—A native of Syria; tree robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; rapid growth; very valuable for this country. Height 40 to 50 feet.
- BANKSIANA**—A remarkable rapid growing and ornamental variety. Will thrive on any kind of soil.
- BOTHAN PINE** (*P. excelsa*)—40 feet. Resembles the White Pine, but with longer and pendulous leaves. Very graceful and attractive. From the Himalayas.
- DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE** (*P. montana*)—Coarser and more upright than Mugho Pine. Very hardy and excellent for massing on hillsides or for seashore planting. Attains a height of about 8 feet.
- HEAVY-WOODED PINE** (*P. ponderosa*)—One of the tallest of the pines, attaining a height of more than 100 feet. Rapid grower. Leaves 6 to 8 inches long and silvery green.
- JACK PINE** (*P. Divaricata*)—The most northern of all American pines; valued for its extreme hardiness and vigor; withstands long drouths and hot dry winds; of rather irregular and shrubby growth; foliage bright green, needles short and stiff.
- MUGHO PINE** (*P. Mughus*) (Dwarf Mountain Pine)—Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.
- RED PINE** (*P. resinosa*)—A rapid growing, native Pine, with red bark and light green foliage growing in whorls. Useful for its timber. Needles long, drooping and soft to the touch. Rare and choice. 30 feet high at maturity.
- SCOTCH PINE** (*P. Sylvestris*)—A native of Europe; a fine, robust, rapid-growing tree; stout, erect shoots; silvery-green foliage; hardy. Height 40 to 50 feet.
- SWISS STONE PINE** (*P. Cembra*)—25 feet. Of dwarf habit and dense foliage, ultimately attaining good size. Foliage resembles the White Pine and quite silvery; tree of thick, regular growth. A very desirable tree.
- WHITE PINE** (*P. Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate silvery green; will grow in the poorest of sandy soil; long-lived tree, rapid grower. Height 50 to 75 feet.



White Pine.

SPRUCE - Picea

ALCOCK'S SPRUCE (*P. Alcockiana*)—A Japanese tree of the greatest value. It is hardy and retains its foliage well, being always of good form. The silvery tint of the lower leaf surface is in brilliant contrast at all times with the deep green above. 20 feet.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (*P. Nigra*)—A beautiful tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage; perfectly hardy. Height 20 to 30 feet.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*P. Pungens*)—One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage a rich light bluish-green. Height 60 to 70 feet.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE (*P. Douglasii*)—A native of Colorado; large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, silvery white below.

EASTERN SPRUCE (*P. orientalis*)—Resembling a fine-leaved Norway Spruce, but much more elegant than the latter. Of graceful form and dark, attractive foliage. 40 feet high at maturity.

ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE (*P. Engelmanni*)—Resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce in general effect; foliage coloring from bluish-green to steel blue; needles are not as long and are more soft and flexible. Height 50 to 60 feet.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE (*P. Canadensis*)—A graceful and beautiful native tree, which has drooping branches and delicate dark green foliage, distinct from all other trees; a handsome lawn tree, and makes a very ornamental hedge.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE (*P. Pungens*, var. *Kosteriana*)—A type of the Colorado Blue Spruce; it is the highest colored and most striking of all the Evergreens for lawn planting; the foliage is a rich and beautiful silvery-blue; very hardy. Height 60 to 70 feet.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*P. excelsa*)—The most generally used of the evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. It makes a tall tree and as an individual tree, with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground. 50 feet.

WHITE SPRUCE (*P. Alba*)—A native tree of medium size and pyramidal form; bark light colored and foliage silvery-gray; very hardy variety. Height 50 to 75 feet.

YEW - Taxus

AMERICAN YEW (*T. canadensis*)—A low, weeping, broad, spreading bush, dark green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy and very valuable for surfacing bed or forming groups. 4 to 5 feet.



Norway Spruce—*Picea excelsa*.

JAPANESE YEW (*T. cuspidata*)—Upright growth and dense, very dark foliage. Valuable because it is especially hardy and rich in appearance. Height 3 to 4 feet.

SHORT-LEAVED JAPANESE YEW (*T. cuspidata brevifolia*)—A very handsome form of the above and hardier. Branches somewhat ascending, with dark green foliage. From Japan, and the hardest of all Yews.

Flowering Broad Leaved Evergreens

AZALEA

A. amoena—A superb, low-growing, evergreen shrub, of bushy habit and perfect hardiness. Flowers are of a bright rosy-purple, and are produced in a solid mass in May. The hairy foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months, presenting a neat and cheerful appearance. Desirable for edging of drives or walks or for bordering beds of *Kalmia*, *Ilex*, etc. Height of plant 2 to 2½ feet.

A. Indica rosea—One of the most handsome and showy of flowering shrubs; luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers rose-colored. Not entirely hardy, should be planted in sheltered spots.

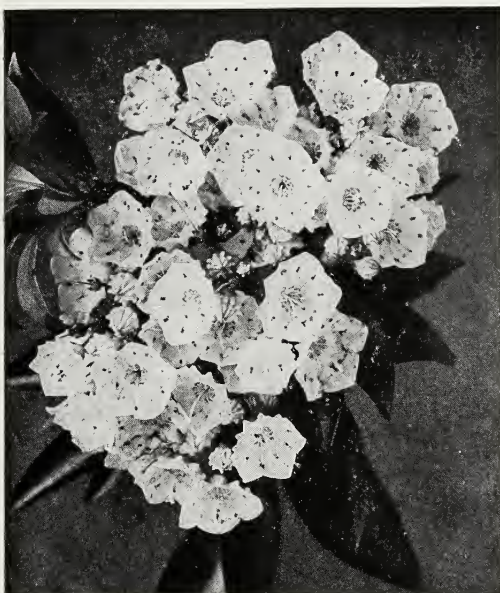
LEUCOTHOE

L. Catesbaei (*Andromeda Catesbaei*)—Foliage thick, heavy and pointed. A shining green in summer, the branches arching gracefully. The showy spikes of white flowers open early in shady spots. Good for massing under trees, or with shrubby, *Rhododendrons*, *Mountain Laurel*, or *Azaleas*. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL - Kalmia

The *Mountain Laurel* is one of the most ornamental shrubs in cultivation, and its liberal use makes possible some of the most enchanting results. *Kalmias* thrive in porous or loamy soils, especially those containing leaf-mold or woods-earth. A mulch of forest leaves or pine needles is beneficial, preventing the rapid evaporation of moisture and sudden changes of temperature from affecting the roots. Either massed, in groups, or as single specimens, the floral effects are most beautiful.

K. latifolia—Also known as *Calico Bush*. One of the most attractive of broad-leaved evergreens, both on account of its wide, dark green and glossy leaves, and for its masses of pink or rose-colored flowers, which appear in greatest profusion in early summer. Height of plant 5 to 10 feet.



Mountain Laurel—*Kalmia latifolia*.



Mass Planting of Rhododendrons.

Rhododendrons

The Rhododendrons are magnificent Evergreen shrubs, producing beautiful masses of flowers in various colors. Should not be planted in soil containing limestone or heavy clay, as they will not succeed; where this exists, beds of especially prepared soil should be made.

Successful culture of Rhododendrons requires that the ground selected for the bed be prepared thoroughly by trenching and enriching, if possible, with leaf mold or decaying vegetable matter. They are moisture loving, liking partial shade and will be found naturally near streams and along the borders of woodlands. Reproduce these natural conditions as much as possible, and plant in masses for best effect.

Do not dig about the plants since they are largely surface rooting. Let the leaves lie where they fall and add others. Such practice will conserve moisture.

Pick the flower clusters when faded. They are unsightly and seed-making is exhaustive. In doing this be careful not to break out the new leaf buds which are developing from the base of the flower clusters. We can furnish the leading hardy varieties in both grafted and seedling stock.

ALBUM ELEGANS—Free-flowering, tall-growing with light blush flowers, fading to white.

BOULE DE NEIGE—A very dwarf and compact variety. The blush-white flowers appear in dense trusses, fading to white. Recommended where low effect is desired.

CATAWBIENSE—The hardiest of all Rhododendrons, and the most magnificent for border grouping and massing. Very free-blooming. The color of the flowers, which appear in late spring, in large trusses, varies from rose to old-rose. Foliage is large, of a shining green on the upper surface, with a glaucous bloom beneath.

CHARLES DICKENS—Dark scarlet; excellent foliage and habit.

EVERESTIANUM—Flowers are large and produced in great profusion, with undulated edges. Well-shaped trusses of rosy lilac, spotted with yellow. Fine foliage.

GENERAL GRANT—Bright rosy scarlet; fine.

H. W. SARGENT—Enormous truss; rich crimson.

ROSEUM ELEGANS—Large leaves; rose-colored flowers.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

These Broad-leaved Evergreens are being used more and more each year because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape work. Their heavy leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare aspect of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make when in bloom, especially the Rhododendrons and Kalmias. Another desirable quality that most of them have is such a fondness for shady places that they meet a large demand in beautifying these spots which are usually thought so difficult to adorn. As a rule they transplant easily, are quite hardy, give immediate results and are altogether very satisfactory things to use.

EUONYMUS

E. Radicans—A splendid evergreen creeping plant, with pretty, deep green, small foliage. A rather slow-growing, but useful plant for covering low stone walls or stumps, or as an edging plant, for which purpose it can be kept closely clipped. Height 10 to 15 feet.

E. Radicans variegata (Variegated Creeping Euonymus)—Like the above, but with beautifully variegated white-and-green foliage.

IVY - Hedera

ENGLISH IVY (H. helix)—A high-climbing vine with dark green, usually 3 to 5-lobed leaves of exquisite outline and beauty. The climbing or creeping branches do not blossom or bear fruit, but in age, bushy spur-like branches with entire ovate leaves are produced, upon which the yellow-green flowers and black berries are borne. Height 10 to 30 feet.

SPURGE - Pachysandra

JAPANESE SPURGE (P. terminalis)—A low dense evergreen plant with glossy foliage, forming large mats, well adapted for covering the ground, especially in moist or shaded situations. Flowers white, in small terminal panicles, in mid-spring. Height 6 to 12 feet.

PERIWINKLE or MYRTLE - Vinca

V. minor—A familiar evergreen creeper, bearing blue flowers in spring. Thrives in dense shade or full sun. Useful as a ground cover or under trees where grass will not grow, and on rockeries and graves.

JAPAN MAPLES - Acer Japonicum

Though classed as trees, their dwarf habit makes them more effective when grouped, or massed in borders, and treated as hardy shrubs. For forming permanent beds of color and delicate foliage, they are unsurpassed. When grown in groups or borders, planted 3 to 5 feet apart, they give one of the most beautiful results in foliage effect possible in the use of hardy stock.

See pages 58 to 64 of this catalog if you are interested in landscape gardening. This department is at the disposal of our patrons. We will be pleased to mail you a copy of our landscape booklet, "Home Grounds Beautiful," free upon your request.



Japan Maple—Acer Japonicum.



An Attractive Base Planting of Shrubs.

Ornamental Shrubs

The deciduous shrubs contain many interesting plants with foliage of various shades and blossoms of many colors. When planted as specimens and allowed to develop in symmetry and natural grace, shrubs do become objects of beauty. However, for softening the sharp angles or stiff lines of foundation walls or boundaries, screening of objectionable views, mass planting for effect or bringing out lawn features, bordering the edges of walks, drives or boundaries, shrubs cannot be dispensed with in lawn ornamentation. Proper selection as to height and judicious choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishment of any of the mentioned objects and provide a succession of bloom from winter until fall.

ACACIA - Robinia, Flowering Locust

ROSE ACACIA (R. hispida)—A native species of spreading, irregular habit; long clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June and at intervals throughout the season; foliage a light green. Height 4 to 6 feet.

ALMOND - Amygdalus

PINK DOUBLE FLOWERED ALMOND (A. Flore pleno Rosea)—A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses; hardy.

WHITE DOUBLE FLOWERED ALMOND (A. Flore pleno Alba)—Same as above except blossoms are pure white. Height 5 feet.

ALTHEA - Hibiscus, Rose of Sharon

THE ALTHEA—Rose of Sharon, blooms in August and September, growing many rich shades of all colors. This variety is not very hardy in the North except when they are given protection, but they are easily protected, easily cultivated, and bloom until frost. This plant makes a very handsome hedge, also is very attractive for mass planting and shows up nicely planted alone. They come in double and single flowers in the following colors: red, rose, blue, purple, white, striped and variegated leaf.

ALTHEA, TREE FORM—Beautiful and showy ornamental shrubs in tree form. Very suitable as specimen, or in formal gardens, blooming profusely in August.

ARALIA

FIVE-LEAVED ARALIA (A. pentaphylla)—Ten feet high when full grown, with long, slender branches and few prickles. Very graceful when planted on rocky slopes, with its arching branches and bright green, shiny foliage. Bears green flowers in long umbels. Excellent for dry and sandy spots.

HERCULES' CLUB (A. spinosa)—A large shrub with stout prickly stems and compound leaves, flowers creamy white in huge panicles sometimes two feet long, followed by dark purple berries, giving a tropical appearance to landscape planting. Very good. 15 to 20 feet.

AZALEA

GHENT AZALEA (A. Pontica)—Grows three to four feet high; small hairy leaves and yellow, red and orange flowers.

A. Mollis—A hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs; flowers large and showy yellow and different shades of red. 4 to 5 feet.

BARBERRY - Berberis

BOX BARBERRY (Berberis Buxifolia)—Very graceful, free-flowering shrub from Chile; one of the hardest of the evergreen species; orange-yellow flowers in May, followed by globular blackish-purple fruits. Foliage rich and glossy. Very dwarf. 6 to 8 inches in height. Useful for edgings in formal gardens.

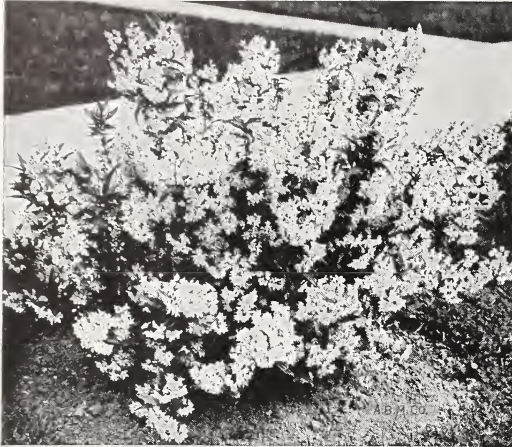
JAPANESE BARBERRY (B. Thunbergii)—From Japan; of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in the fall; is very ornamental when used as a hedge. Not subject to wheat rust and are allowed by government authority. Average height, 3 to 4 feet.

BLADDER SENNA - Colutea

C. Arborescens—A large shrub with small, delicate foliage, and yellow pea blossom shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods. 8 feet high.



Althea Used as Hedge.



Slender Branched Deutzia.

BLUE SPIREA - Caryopteris

C. Mastacanthus—Two feet. A late-blooming shrub, introduced as the "Blue Spirea" incorrectly, as it does not belong to the Spirea family. It is, however, most desirable, bearing in the axil of each leaf a bunch of bright blue flowers, which last all through September and October. Requires protected situation.

BUCKTHORN - Rhamnus

R. Catharticus—A very fine, hardy vigorous shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit; a popular hedge plant. 6 to 10 feet in height.

BURNING BUSH - Euonymus

WINGED BURNING BUSH (E. alatus)—A handsome shrub 6 to 8 feet tall, with corky-winged branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves oval, bright green, fading in autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. Fine for isolated specimen plants, attracting attention wherever seen.

BURNING BUSH (E. atropurpureus)—Usually grows 8 to 12 feet tall, with upright branches. Grows naturally from Canada to Florida, and westward to the Rocky Mountains. Leaves bright green, 2 to 4 inches long, turning pale yellow in autumn. Flowers purple, in slender clusters. Fruit bright red, usually persisting on the branches until midwinter.

BUTTON BUSH - Cephalanthus

BUTTON BUSH (C. Occidentalis)—A tall-growing native shrub with globe-shaped heads of white flowers in July. 5 feet high.

CHERRY - Prunus

CHOKE CHERRY (P. virginiana)—Bush or sometimes a small tree 30 feet tall, with rough speckled bark and a strong odor when bruised. Leaves thin, oval-oblong in shape, abruptly pointed. Flowers in short, dense racemes in spring; fruit is the size of a pea, in summer, red or amber-colored.

COMMON WILD BIRD or PIN CHERRY (P. pennsylvanica)—Shallow-rooted tree with slender red-barked branches, growing 25 to 40 feet high with trunk sometimes 1½ feet in diameter. Leaves light green; small white flowers appearing with the foliage, and produces light cherry-red fruit about the size of a pea, which has a sour taste. When bruised, the wood has a strong peach-like odor. On poor soils it often forms a bushy growth.

CURRANT - Ribes

CRIMSON FLOWERED CURRANT (R. Sanguineum)—A native variety with deep red flowers, blooms early in the spring. Height 6 feet.

PINK FLOWERED CURRANT (R. Gordonianum)—A large shrub with several strong, upright branches, of garden origin. Leaves bright green, 3 to 5-lobed, fading with tones of yellow and orange. Flowers rose-colored, produces in long pendulous racemes, profuse and showy. Height 6 feet.

YELLOW FLOWERED CURRANT (R. Aureum)—A naproduced in long pendulous racemes, profuse and showy. flowers. Also known as Missouri Currant. 6 feet high.

DESMODIUM

SWEET PEA SHRUB (D. Penduliflorum)—A low growing shrub having rose-purple, pea-shaped blossoms in great profusion; blooms in September and continues until late October; tops die down after frost, but come up again in the spring; a valuable shrub for massing or borders.

DEUTZIA

CRENATE-LEAVED DEUTZIA (D. Crenata)—One of the best of hardy shrubs, bearing in June a great profusion of single white flowers on long, slender branches. Preferred by some to the several double-flowering kinds. Height 6 feet.

DOUBLE FLOWERED DEUTZIA (D. Crenata flore pleno)—A very hardy shrub with luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers tinged with rose; produced in late June on long racemes; one of the most desirable in cultivation. Height 6 feet.

LEMOINE (D. Lemoinei)—Flowers pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing. Height 3 to 4 feet.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Produces large double white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest to bloom.

SLENDER BRANCHED DEUTZIA (D. Gracilis)—Dwarf habit; pure white; one of the first to bloom; fine for pot culture and winter blooming. Height 3 feet.

SLENDER PINK DEUTZIA (D. Gracilis carminea)—Same as the above, (Gracilis) except has light pink flowers tinted carmine outside.

DOGWOOD - Cornus

CORNELIAN CHERRY (C. mascula)—A small tree, a native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Six feet high at maturity.

EUROPEAN RED DOGWOOD (C. Sanguinea)—A valuable shrub for grouping and massing; very ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red; foliage variegated in summer. Height about 6 feet.

GRAY DOGWOOD (C. paniculata)—A very useful variety for screening purposes. Flowers white, fruit white on bright red stems.

RED or PINK-FLOWERING DOGWOOD (C. florida rubra)—Grows from 20 to 25 feet high. Flowers before leaves appear, 3½ inches in diameter, a beautiful red or pink. Very durable, lasting two weeks. Foliage grayish-green, glossy and handsome, turning deep red in fall. Very ornamental.



Siberian Dogwood.

DOGWOOD—Continued.

- RED OSIER DOGWOOD** (*C. Stolonifera*)—Produces white flowers in early June; in winter young shoots are a blood red color. Height 6 feet.
- RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD** (*C. alba Sibirica*)—From 5 to 8 feet high at maturity. Flowers white, in June. It is valued chiefly for its blood-red bark in winter, and is highly ornamental. To secure the vivid color the plant must be severely pruned annually in early spring.
- SIBERIAN DOGWOOD**—Free growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, and very hardy; forms a small, handsome tree in some situations; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark is a showy, dark red in winter. All the Siberian Dogwoods bear in early fall a profusion of whitish blue berries, making them distinctly ornamental after the flowers have gone.
- SILKY DOGWOOD** (*C. amomum*)—A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs. Leaves dark green above, pale or whitened beneath. Flowers creamy white, in flat-topped clusters, opening in early summer. Fruit blue or bluish white. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.
- YELLOW-LEAVED DOGWOOD** (*C. Spaethii*)—One of the finest recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with deep yellow and most distinct and valuable in all planting.
- VARIEGATED LEAVED DOGWOOD** (*C. Elegantissima Variegata*)—Foliage pale yellow turning to a rose color in the fall; branches blood red.

ELDER - Sambucus

- COMMON ELDER** (*S. Canadensis*)—A large showy shrub, very ornamental in foliage, fruit and flowers, blossoming in June; flowers white; borne in large panicles; fruit reddish-purple berries in the fall.
- CUT-LEAVED ELDER** (*S. Nigra var. Laciniata*)—One of the best cut-leaved shrubs; a valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves. Height 4 to 6 feet.
- GOLDEN ELDER** (*S. Nigra, var. aurea*)—A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage. Height 6 to 8 feet.
- RED-BERRIED ELDER** (*S. racemosa, sym. pubens*)—Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries. Grows to 12 feet.
- VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER** (*S. Nigra, var. variegata*)—The foliage is mottled with yellow and white; one of the best of the variegated elder. Height 4 to 6 feet.

ELEAGNUS

- RUSSIAN OLIVE** (*E. Angustifolia*)—See page 34.
- JAPANESE SILVER THORN** (*E. Longipes*)—A shrub about six feet high; flowers yellowish-white and fragrant; fruit very ornamental with an agreeable, slightly acid flavor; one of the most desirable for lawns.



Fortune's Golden Bell.

SMALL-LEAVED SILVER THORN (*E. parvifolia*)—A large shrub, usually 8 to 12 feet tall, with erect or spreading spiny branches. Native of Japan. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long, dark green above, silvery white beneath. Flowers whitish within, silvery on the outside, fragrant. Berries pink, more or less coated with silvery scales, ripening in late summer or early autumn.

EXOCHORDA - Pearl Bush

PEARL BUSH (*E. Grandiflora*)—A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May; one of the finest in its season. Height 8 feet.

FALSE INDIGO - Amorpha

A. Fruticosa—Grows 6 to 10 feet high and forms a large, spreading bush with compound leaves, containing 10 to 20 bright green leaflets, and slender spikes of deep violet-blue flowers in June, after the flowers of most shrubs have faded.

FILBERT or HAZEL - Corylus

PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT (*C. avellana purpurea*)—A very conspicuous shrub with bronze purple leaves. Fine either for specimen or massing. Retains its foliage throughout the growing season. Height about 5 feet.

AMERICAN HAZEL (*C. Americana*)—The common American Hazel. A vigorous shrub with numerous upright branches, attaining a height of 4 to 8 feet. Leaves heart-shaped, dark green, more or less downy. Nuts large, enclosed in ruffled husks, with sweet and edible kernels. Very prolific.

FRINGE TREES

See Purple and White Fringe, page 34.

GOLDEN BELL - Forsythia

FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL (*F. Fortunei*)—A beautiful shrub of medium size; flowers are a bright yellow and appear before the leaves; foliage deep green; best of the early flowering shrubs. Height 8 feet.

HYBRID GOLDEN BELL (*F. Intermedia*)—Flowers bright golden yellow; foliage glossy green; resembles the *Viridissima*, but hardier, a valuable variety. Height about 8 feet.

DARK GREEN FORSYTHIA (*F. Viridissima*)—A fine hardy variety; leaves and bark deep green; flowers deep yellow; early bloomer. Height 8 feet.

WEEPING FORSYTHIA (*F. Suspensa*)—Resembles the *Fortunei* in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping. Height 8 feet.



Pearl Bush—Exochorda.



Morrow's Upright Honeysuckle.

HOLLY - Ilex

DECIDUOUS HOLLY (I. verticillata)—Valuable for its brilliant scarlet berries in fall and winter. Will grow in swampy ground, and the berries are very fine for interior decorations. 6 feet high.

HONEYSUCKLE, BUSH - Lonicera

BELLA ALBIDA HONEYSUCKLE—Flowers are white, with bright red fruit in great profusion. Very fine.

FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (L. Fragrantissima)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; bush erect in growth. Height 6 feet.

MORROW'S UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE (L. Morrowi)—From Japan. It is a strong, upright grower, blooming profusely in May and June; flowers pure white. During autumn its bright red berries are highly attractive. Hardy and easily grown. Height 6 feet.

PINK TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. Tartarica rosea)—Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage; planted with the Grandiflora, the two make a beautiful display. Height 6 to 8 feet.

PINK FLOWERED HONEYSUCKLE (L. T. var. grandiflora)—Produces large, bright red flowers striped with white; blooms in June.

RED TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. T. var. rubra)—Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.

WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. T. var. alba)—Produces creamy white, fragrant flowers in May and June; forms a high bush. Height 6 to 8 feet.

HYDRANGEA

HARDY HYDRANGEA (H. Paniculata grandiflora)—A beautiful, tall shrub, with leaves of bright, shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree form successfully and makes a very desirable lawn ornament. Height about 7 feet.

HYDRANGEA, TREE FORM (H. Paniculata grandiflora)
The same as above, grown on stems from three to five feet high. Most attractive and desirable.

WHITE FLOWERED HYDRANGEA (H. Arborescens Alba Grandiflora)—Resembles the Paniculata in general form and shape of flowers; borne in panicles of pyramidal shape from 5 to 8 inches in diameter and 8 to 10 inches long; changing to a greenish white; one of the best.

JAPAN QUINCE - Cydonia

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (C. Japonica)—One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright, glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants. Fruits about 2 inches in diameter, yellowish green and hard, resembling a small apple, in late fall. Height 5 to 6 feet.

WHITE-FLOWERED JAPAN QUINCE (C. Japonica alba)—Two to three feet. A very beautiful variety, bearing delicate white and blue flowers.

KERRIA - Corchorus, Globe Flower

DOUBLE-FLOWERED KERRIA (C. Japonica flore pleno)—Similar to the Japonica but with beautiful double yellow flowers. A fine variety, blooming at intervals from July on. Height 6 to 7 feet.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED KERRIA (C. var. argenteo-variegata)—A dwarf form, usually growing 2 to 3 feet high, with small leaves bordered with white.

GLOBE FLOWER (C. Japonica)—A slender green branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high, with globe-shaped yellow flowers from July to October; very ornamental.

LILAC - Syringa

The lilacs are well known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection.

HUNGARIAN LILAC (S. Josikea)—A fine, distinct species of tree-like growth, dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June. A very desirable variety. Height 8 to 10 feet.

JAPAN TREE LILAC (S. Japonica)—A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree; foliage dark glossy green; flowers creamy white; a late bloomer. Height 20 to 30 feet.

PERSIAN LILAC (S. Persica)—Grows 4 to 6 feet high, foliage small and flowers a bright purple.

PERSIAN WHITE LILAC (S. Persica, var. Alba)—Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. Height 6 to 8 feet.

PERSIAN RED LILAC (S. Rothemagensis, var. rubra)—Reddish flowers borne in panicles of great size and very abundant.

PURPLE LILAC (S. Vulgaris)—The well known purple variety; always a standard sort. Height 8 to 10 feet.

RED LILAC (S. Vulgaris rubra)—Flowers a reddish-violet color.

WHITE LILAC (S. Vulgaris alba)—Too well-known to need description; flowers white and fragrant. Height 8 to 10 feet.



Lilac.

LILACS—Continued.

Single Lilacs

(Average height of bush 6 to 8 feet.)

- CHARLES X**—A strong, rapid growing variety, large shining leaves; flowers reddish purple.
- FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN**—This produces the largest cluster of white Lilacs, of the common species known in cultivation; the flowers of the purest white. Profuse bloomer.
- MARIE LeGRAYE**—Large panicles of white flowers; the finest white lilac.
- PRINCESS ALEXANDRA**—Large panicles. One of the finest whites.
- SOUVENIR DE LUDWIG SPAETH**—Flowers a dark purple borne in large panicles; the best of the dark varieties.

Double Lilacs

(Average height of bush 6 to 8 feet.)

- ALPHONSE LAVALLE**—Flowers a bluish-lilac.
- BELLE DE NANCY**—Flowers pink, with a white center.
- CHARLES JOLY**—Double; blackish-red; distinct and extra fine.
- CHARLES SARGENT**—Immense panicles; flowers an inch in diameter; violet mauve, shaded metallic-azure; extra.
- EDOUARD ANDRE**—Large spikes of clear rose flowers of irregular form, buds darker. An early-flowering sort.
- JEANNE d'ARC**—Fine large-flowered; pure white.
- LOUIS HENRY**—Rosy lilac; extra fine.
- MME. ABEL CHATENAY**—Flowers white, borne in compact panicles.
- MME. CASIMIR PERIER**—Flowers white, borne in large, graceful panicles.
- MME. LEMOINE**—Superb white; double; free and showy. One of the finest varieties.
- MARC MICHELI**—Clear lilac-blue, reverse of petals white. Very large spikes of enormous double flowers.
- PRESIDENT GREVY**—Panicles large, pale blue and very double.

MAPLE - Acer

- SIBERIAN MAPLE (A. Tataricum var. ginnala)**—An exquisite miniature Maple from Siberia, with deeply notched leaves, which take on the most gorgeous tints of orange and crimson in October. A good companion to the Japanese Maples. Grows to 8 or 10 feet.



California Privet.



Mock Orange—Philadelphus.

MOCK ORANGE - Philadelphus

- GARLAND SYRINGA (P. Coronarius)**—A well-known shrub with pure white, very fragrant flowers; one of the first to bloom. Height about 8 feet.
- GOLDEN LEAVED SYRINGA (P. Coronarius, var. Aureus)**—A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage; keeps its color the entire season; is splendid for grouping with other varieties for pleasing effect. Height 5 to 6 feet.
- GORDON'S SYRINGA (P. Gordonianus)**—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flower white, fragrant and a late bloomer. Height 8 to 10 feet.
- LARGE FLOWERED SYRINGA (P. Grandiflorus)**—Has very large, showy flowers, somewhat fragrant; bark reddish; a rapid grower.
- LEMOINE'S SYRINGA (P. Lemoinei)**—A graceful shrub with very rich foliage and large, pure white fragrant flowers in June. Height 4 to 5 feet.

PLUM - Prunus

- DOUBLE FLOWERED PLUM (P. Triloba)**—A very desirable addition to the hardy shrubs; flowers double and delicate pink, and thickly set on long, slender branches; blooms in May. Height 5 to 6 feet.
- PURPLE LEAVED PLUM (P. Pissardi)**—See ornamental trees on page 21.

PRIVET - Ligustrum

- AMoor RIVER PRIVET (L. Amurense)**—A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders; very hardy; foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year; will stand shearing to any extent. 10 feet.
- CALIFORNIA PRIVET (L. Ovalifolium)**—The well-known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedges and borders. Height 6 to 10 feet.
- CHINESE PRIVET (L. sinense)**—Grows to 8 feet in height, with slender spreading branches. Native of China and Korea. A tall shrub of graceful habit, with dark green glossy foliage. Flowers in great profusion in late spring or early summer, creamy white, disposed in numerous panicles. Berries blue-black, with a bloom. Very handsome.
- ENGLISH PRIVET (L. Vulgaris)**—Foliage narrow; showy white flowers in June, followed by fruit. Height 6 to 8 feet.
- GOLDEN PRIVET (L. aureum elegans)**—Beautiful golden variegated leaved form that may be used by itself or in a mass planting with other varieties.
- JAPANESE PRIVET (L. Ibota)**—A native of China and Japan; foliage long and shining; flowers large, white and fragrant; a distinct sort, valuable for its flowers and foliage. Height 5 to 6 feet.
- REGEL'S PRIVET (L. Regelianum)**—A dense, low shrub with spreading branches; pendent at the end; a very graceful bush for hedges; needs very little trimming.



High Bush Cranberry—*Viburnum Opulus*.

PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE - *Rhus*

- R. Cotinus**—A valuable ornamental shrub; has curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole tree, giving the appearance of mist or smoke; wide spreading habit which requires some room to grow to best advantage. Height 8 to 10 feet.
- R. cotinus atropurpurea**—Similar to above, except in the deeper color of the seed-vessels. A decided novelty.

ROSA - Rose

- ENGLISH SWEET BRIAR ROSE (*R. rubiginosa*)**—Very highly valued for the delightful fragrance of its young foliage as well as flowers, entirely hardy, and will take care of itself. Makes a fine hedge or is equally good for grouping or single specimens. Flowers are pink. Four feet high.
- PRAIRIE ROSE (*R. setigera*)**—Five feet high. Of most vigorous growth and clean, healthy foliage, bearing in July a profusion of delicate pink single flowers.
- ROSA RUGOSA (var. Rubra)**—A Japanese variety with flowers of a beautiful bright rose-crimson, single and succeeded by large berries of rich rosy-red. Fragrant. A good hedge rose. Very ornamental.
- R. (var. Alba)**—Same as above with exception flowers are pure white; very highly perfumed.
- R. (var. Conrad Ferdinand Meyer)**—Large, cup-shaped, double silvery-pink flowers, borne well above handsome Rugosa foliage. Exquisitely perfumed and perfectly hardy. Stems are covered with prickles.
- R. (var. Blanc Double de Coubert)**—Purest paper white, blooming in clusters of from five to ten flowers; double, very sweet; a strong, rampant grower, having the true Rugosa foliage. Flowers nearly 5 inches in diameter, produced freely and lasting well. Very hardy.
- R. (var. Mad. George Bruant)**—Flowers are borne in clusters, buds are semi-double, long and pointed, pure white. Fragrant.
- R. (var. New Century)**—Flowers three to four inches across, full and double and borne in large clusters, color a clear flesh pink with bright red center. Has delightful fragrance of the Sweet Briar.
- R. (var. Nova Zembla)**—A hybrid variety in which the foliage is entirely distinct from the type; forms large, shrub-like bushes 6 feet or more high, making it a most desirable variety to plant in the shrubbery border; flowers large, double, white with pleasing flush of pink.

SIBERIAN PEA - *Caragana*

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (*C. Arborescens*)—A shrub or low tree with pea-shaped yellow flowers; hardy and useful for massing. Height 12 feet.

SILVER THORN

(See *Eleagnus*.)

SNOWBALL - *Viburnum*

ARROW-WOOD (*V. Dentatum*)—Six feet. A tall native shrub, with slender branches and smooth twigs. Leaves ovate, coarsely toothed, and smooth on both sides. Clusters of fruit very dark blue. Found in moist soil, but will succeed elsewhere.

COMMON SNOWBALL (*V. Opulus Sterilis*)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old-fashioned snowball; its large globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and make a very attractive appearance.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (*V. Opulus*)—It has handsome, broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints; flowers are white and very conspicuous; the fruit is a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendent clusters nearly all winter. A very desirable ornament to any lawn. Height 8 feet.

NATIVE HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (*V. Americanum*)—Is the most handsome decorative and ornamental red-berried shrub for Northern planting. The demand for this variety far exceeds the supply in nurserymen's hands. Red-berried Elder (*Sambucus pubens*) is second only to the *Viburnum Americanum* as a decorative red-berried shrub.

JAPANESE BUSH CRANBERRY (*V. dilatatum*)—From Japan. Low-spreading habit, fine foliage, bearing pure white flowers in May and June. Bright scarlet berries in autumn. Height 5 to 6 feet.

JAPAN SNOWBALL (*V. tomentosum Plicatum*)—Foliage a handsome olive-green; flowers are larger and more white than the Common Snowball; borne in dense heads; very ornamental. Height 8 feet.

WAYFARING TREE (*V. Lantana*)—6 to 8 feet. Large-growing shrub with soft, heavy leaves; large clusters of white flowers in May, followed by red berries that turn black as they ripen; retains its foliage late.



Smoke Tree—*Rhus Cotinus*.

SNOWBALL—Continued.

MAPLE-LEAVED ARROW-WOOD (*V. acerifolium*)—Three feet. A medium-sized native shrub, with smooth, slender branches and ovate, pubescent leaves, three-lobed and coarsely toothed. The white flowers conspicuous and handsome.

SHEEP-BERRY (*V. Lentago*)—6 feet. A large shrub bearing clusters of white flowers toward the end of May.

SIEBOLD'S VIBURNUM (*V. Sieboldi*)—The leaves on this variety stay green later than almost any other shrub. White flowers in May followed by clusters of pink and bluish-black berries. Height 6 to 8 feet.

SINGLE-FLOWERED JAPANESE SNOWBALL (*V. Tomentosum*)—Six feet. A symmetrical, handsome bush, with brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage, green above and bronzy purple beneath. Pure white flowers on large, flat cymes, succeeded in late summer by scarlet berries, turning to black.

STAG BUSH (*V. prunifolium*)—Dark shining foliage; snow white flowers in May and June, followed by dark fruit.

V. Pubescens—Bushy shrub, 3 to 6 feet high, with slender, upright branches.

WITHE-ROD (*V. cassinoides*)—Five feet. Of medium size, with erect, grayish branches, thick, ovate, shining green leaves and large cymes of small white flowers. Grows mostly in low grounds, but succeeds perfectly in high locations.

SNOWBERRY - Symphoricarpos

CORAL BERRY (*S. Vulgaris*)—A slender-branched upright shrub, valuable for planting in shady places, as the foliage is very persistent; the fruit is a purplish-red and hangs on well into winter; flowers small and rose colored. Also known as Indian Currant. Height 4 feet.

SNOWBERRY (*S. Racemosus*)—Same as above except the berries are a pure, snow white; flowers rose colored but larger. Height 4 to 6 feet.

SPICE BUSH - Benzoin

B. Odoriferum—Grows best along the edge of water, as it needs moist, loamy soil. Has bright yellow, fragrant flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Covered with bright scarlet berries in early fall, when its leaves turn to bright yellow. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall and makes a handsome specimen plant. Bark is aromatic.

SPIREA - Meadow Sweet

HYBRID SNOW GARLAND (*S. Arguta*)—Of dwarf habit, spreading head; flowers clear white; the best of the very early flowering white varieties; blooms in May. Height 6 feet.



Spirea Van Houttei.

ASH LEAVED (*S. Sorbifolia*)—A vigorous grower with foliage similar to the Mountain Ash, and long spikes of beautiful white flowers; blooms in July.

BILLARD'S SPIREA (*S. Billardi*)—Flowers are rose color; blooms nearly all summer. Height 5 to 6 feet.

BRIDAL WREATH (*S. Prunifolia flore pleno*)—Foliage a dark, shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall; flowers double, pure white, and are borne the entire length of the twigs. Height 6 feet.

S. BUMALDA—A handsome variety from Japan; dwarf habit and vigorous growth; foliage narrow; flowers rose-colored and borne in great profusion; blooms a long time. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANTHONY WATERER—A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers. Height 2 to 3 feet.

DOUGLAS' SPIREA (*S. Douglassi*)—A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose colored flowers in July and August. Height 6 to 8 feet.

FORTUNE'S DWARF WHITE SPIREA (*S. callosa alba*)—A white flowering variety of dwarf, symmetrical form; keeps in flower all summer; a valuable sort. Height 2 feet.

GOLDEN LEAVED NINE BARK (*S. Oplifolia, var. aurea*)—A beautiful variety with golden-yellow foliage and double white flowers in June.

JAPANESE SPIREA (*S. Japonica*)—A compact shrub with upright branches, 3 to 4 feet tall. Native of China and Japan. Leaves bright green above, pale or bluish green beneath, persisting until frost. Flowers white, in flat-topped clusters.

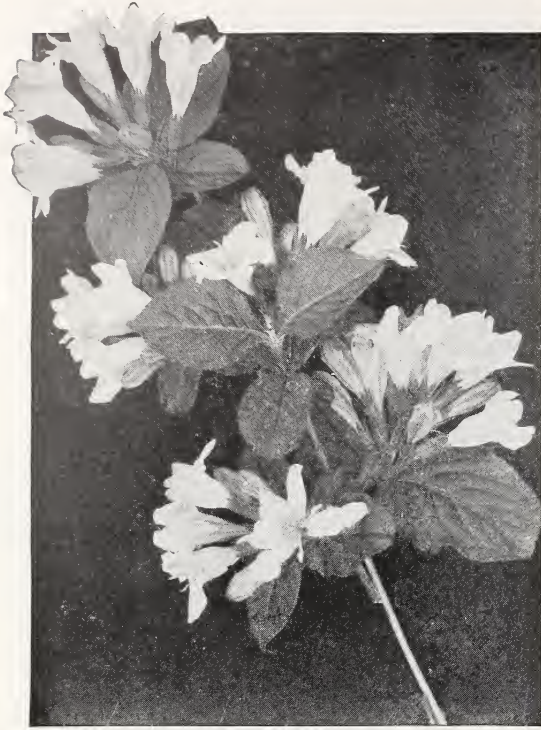
LANCE-LEAVED (*S. Reevesiana*)—A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant and render it most attractive. Blooms in June. Height 3 to 5 feet.

NINE BARK (*S. Oplifolia*)—One of the most vigorous growers; foliage light green; flowers white and produced in great profusion. Grows 8 to 10 feet high.

THUNBERG'S SPIREA (*S. Thunbergii*)—Dwarf habit and rounded graceful form; branches slender and drooping; flowers pure white and borne the entire length of the twigs; foliage narrow and long, turning to orange scarlet in the fall. Height 4 feet.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.



Weigela Eva Rathke.

SPIREA—Continued.

VAN HOUTTEI SPIREA (S. Van Houttei)—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all the varieties; foliage a rich green, changing to beautiful tints in the fall; in blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers. Height 6 feet.

ST. JOHN'S WORT - Hypericum

GOLD FLOWER (H. Moserianum)—One and one-half feet. A shrub of dwarf habit, valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom; flowers very large, rich yellow, from July to late fall.

STEPHANANDRA

S. flexuosa—A thick shrub with graceful branches and handsome small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern and turns a bronze red in late summer and autumn. Flowers pure white, in paniced racemes. June. Height 3 to 4 feet.

SUMACH - Rhus

CUT LEAVED STAGHORN SUMACH (R. Typhina laciniata)—A showy broad-headed shrub with large, long, deeply cut foliage, light green in color, changing to shades of red and yellow. Grows 8 to 10 feet high.

CUT LEAVED SUMACH (R. Glabra, var. laciniata)—A variety of the Smooth Sumach, with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. Height 3 to 4 feet.

FRAGRANT SUMACH (R. Aromatica)—Spreading shrub; small yellow flowers in clusters or short spikes appear before the leaves; thick and fragrant foliage. In autumn turns to dark crimson. Height 3 to 4 feet.

SHINING SUMACH (R. copallina)—Beautiful foliage of lustrous green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Produces heads of greenish-yellow flowers in August. Very ornamental and used for planting in large masses. Height 4 to 5 feet.

SMOOTH SUMACH (R. Glabra)—A shrub 8 feet high, with handsome green foliage, changing to beautiful autumn tints; showy spike of crimson fruit.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH - Clethra

C. alnifolia—A very valuable shrub for border planting on account of abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. Adapted to wet and shady places. Height 4 to 5 feet.

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB - Calycanthus

C. Florida—A native species with double purple flowers, very fragrant, and the wood is also fragrant; foliage rich, dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterward. Height 5 feet.

TAMARISK - Tamarix

T. Africana—A beautiful shrub with small leaves, similar to the Juniper; flowers are pink, small and delicate, borne on long spikes; blooms in May. Height 8 to 10 feet.

T. Amurensis—Growth is slender and graceful with silvery foliage; pink flowers borne on short spikes on the young growth.

T. Tetrandra Purpurea—A tall shrub with reddish-brown bark and slender, spreading branches; purplish pink flowers.

WEIGELA - Diervilla

D. Amabilis—Very free-blooming and hardy; of good habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen. Large, deep rose-colored flowers.

D. Candida—Flowers pure white, produced in June and continue to bloom nearly all summer. Height 8 feet.

D. Desboisi—Six to 8 feet. A beautiful variety with deep rose-colored flowers resembling Rosea, but darker. One of the best Weigelas.

D. Eva Rathke—Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade. Height 5 feet.

D. Floribunda—A fine variety; flowers a dark red, and a profuse bloomer. Height 5 to 6 feet.

D. Gustav Mallet—Pink flowers, bordered with white. Delicate and dainty. Height 6 to 8 feet.

D. Hendersoni—Fine compact habit; flowers medium size, light crimson, outside of petals red.

D. Lutea—Three feet. A dwarf native shrub bearing terminal panicles of yellow flowers in June and at intervals throughout the summer.

D. Mme. Lemoine—White with delicate blush.

D. Nana Variegata—Of dwarf habit and clearly defined silvery-variegated leaves; flowers rose colored.

D. Rosea—An elegant variety with fine rose colored flowers appearing in June.

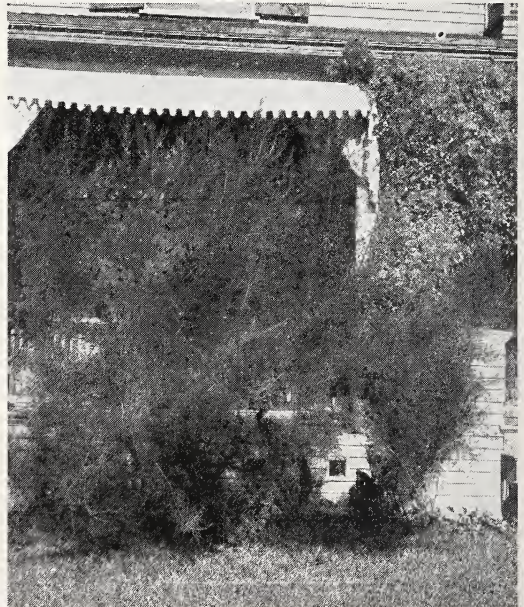
D. Van Houttei—Flowers are a rich shade of carmine and are produced profusely.

WHITE KERRIA - Rhodotypos

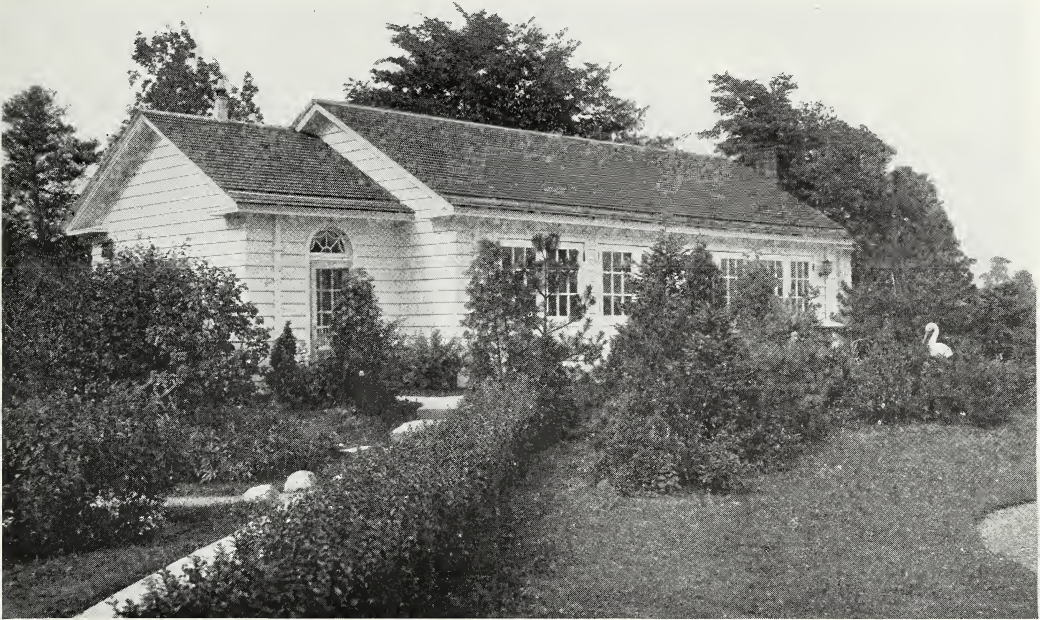
R. kerrioides—Five feet. A fine shrub, bearing conspicuous white flowers on the ends of the twigs; blooms about the middle of May, and continuously for a long time. Foliage handsome.

WITCH HAZEL - Hamamelis

JAPANESE WITCH HAZEL (H. Japonica)—A hardy, winter-blooming, and highly ornamental shrub, similar to our common Witch Hazel, forming striking objects in the winter landscape with their bright yellow flowers; not even injured by zero weather. Height 8 feet.



Tamarisk.



A screen design, composed in larger part of evergreens, which will grow with the years in greater effectiveness and prettiness, in shutting the garage out of sight. A section of lawn on grounds of Mr. Charles E. Sorenson. Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nursery Company.

Deciduous Hedge

A living fence—one made of plants, attractive with their green leaves, formal trained or arched branches, colored foliage or bright berries is surely more pleasing than the still, rigid, mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal. A lawn hedge is permanent—once planted, only occasional pruning or shearing is required. It is better practice in pruning to round the top than to shear perfectly flat on top, as this gives the bottom and side branches an opportunity to reach the sunlight and air necessary for full development of the hedge at its base and near the ground line.

There is no other line of improvement that can be put upon a property that will increase its value, beautify its appearance more and be of such pleasure.

For hedges you may use a variety of plants, including not only the privets and barberries, but flowering shrubs like Altheas, Spireas, Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle, Mock Orange, Evergreens, in fact any of the compact growing shrubs may be used.

CULTURE. Hedges to be a success must be intelligently planted and properly cared for. Don't try to transplant a full-grown hedge, you will never be pleased with the results. The essentials are: Select the kind that suits the position and purpose. If you don't know ask us.

Start with vigorous plants of even grade. Dig a good trench and fertilize it with well rotted manure. Set the plants evenly, treading the soil firmly around them.

After they are planted cut down to one level. In the case of deciduous plants such as Barberry and Privet, two-thirds is not too much to take off, or in other words if the plants are 3 to 4 feet when set cut them all back to one level of about 1 foot. It will insure all the plants getting an even start and the hedge being thick and bushy at the bottom.

Distances Apart to Plant. Altheas, 18 inches; Barberries, 12 to 15 inches; Privet, 8 to 10 inches; large plants, 12 to 15 inches; Flowering Shrubs, average 2 to 2½ feet.

BARBERRY - *Berberis*

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*B. Thunbergii*)—A low, spreading bush; small branches covered with small sharp thorns and in spring with small yellow flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries; foliage changes in autumn to shades of scarlet and gold; makes dense, thick hedge.

BOX BARBERRY (*B. Buxifolia*)—Very ornamental. Description in shrub section, see index.

JAPAN QUINCE - *Pyrus Japonica*

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (*Japonica*, var. *rubra*)—A beautiful flowering shrub, suitable for hedges, thorny enough to form a good defense; flowers a bright scarlet-crimson, in great profusion in the early spring, making a very attractive appearance.

ALTHEAS (*Hibiscus*)—A very popular flowering hedge. For full description see index.

GOLDEN PRIVET—Listed also in shrubs, see index.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)—For description see index.

IBOTA PRIVET (*L. Ibota*)—The hardiest privet; will stand where the common California Privet gets winter killed. (See shrubs for further description.)

REGEL'S PRIVET (*Ligustrum Regelianum*)—An extremely handsome privet with beautiful drooping habit. It makes a very broad hedge and should be pruned rather than sheared to keep it even and symmetrical.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET (*Ligustrum Amurense*)—Well adapted to formal hedge. (See shrubs for description.)

ENGLISH PRIVET (*Ligustrum Vulgaris*)—Description under shrubs, see index for page.

JAPANESE and SWEET BRIAR ROSES—See index.

SPIREAS, in variety. These will be found in the shrub department; see index for pages. One of the handsomest of flowering shrubs suitable for hedge purposes.

Tall Hedge

Where a tall hedge is wanted, the plants named below will be found very suitable. The descriptions of these plants will be found under shrub department. See index.

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA.

LILACS (*Syringa*).

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*)—The foliage is covered with white down, which gives it a white appearance when in full leaf. The blossoms are small and very fragrant, in fact so fragrant that the odor will frequently be detected even a quarter of a mile away. The berries are light silvery, dotted thickly with fine brown specks. Requires clipping for hedge purposes, as it grows to a moderate-sized tree if given its own course.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Hardy Vines

With their variance in color, their beauty of foliage and blossom, their grace wherever used, these vines frequently provide the finishing touches of any planting. Some adhere to the masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis and others with their tendrils will cling tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather. Visualize the effect desired and train them accordingly to cover your walls and pilasters, your lattice or trellis, the pergola or laundry posts, the porch or portico, veranda or on the fence for shade, grace or flower and let them ramble in their plentitude—objects of beauty and a pleasure to the planter.

ACTINIDIA

Actinidia polygama—A strong-growing climber from Japan. Foliage glossy green, and flowers white, with a purple center. The fruit produced is edible. Excellent for covering walls, large trellises and screens.

AKEBIA

Akebia Quinata—A Japanese variety of climbing shrub with large leaves and white, purple centered flowers.

AMPELOPSIS

AMERICAN IVY or VIRGINIA CREEPER (A. quinquefolia)—One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; foliage green, turning to a rich crimson in autumn; a rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything it touches.

BOSTON IVY (Veitchii)—Leaves smaller than the American; forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other; is a little difficult to start, but when once established requires no further care; foliage changes to a crimson scarlet in the fall; very valuable for covering brick or stone structures, rockeries, walls, etc.

ENGELMAN'S IVY or WOODBINE (A. quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni)—A type of quinquefolia which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the Veitchii (Boston Ivy). It should be planted in the Central and Northwestern States, in place of Veitchii, as it is perfectly hardy, withstanding heat and cold much better.

BIGNONIA - Tecoma

TRUMPET CREEPER (B. Radicans)—A hardy climbing plant with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers appearing in August.

LARGE FLOWERED TRUMPET CREEPER (B. Radicans, var. Grandiflora)—A beautiful variety with very large flowers, salmon colored, yellow center and striped with red.

BITTER SWEET - Celastrus

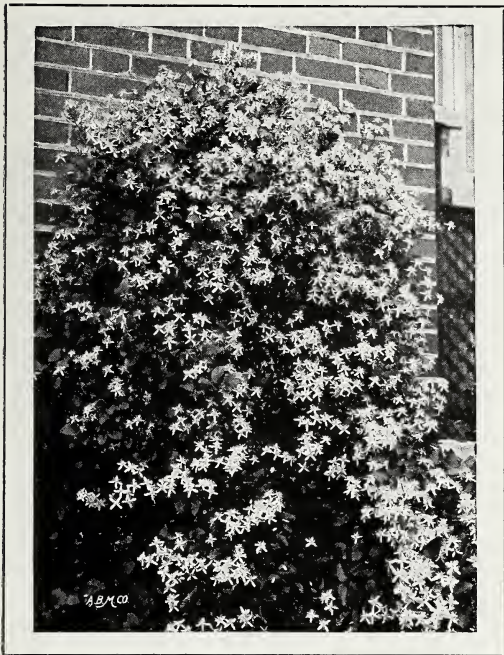
CLIMBING BITTER SWEET (C. Scandens)—A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled orange fruit; a rapid grower.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE - Aristolochia

A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, light green foliage, and pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.



Boston Ivy—Ampelopsis Veitchii.



Clematis Paniculata.

CLEMATIS - Virgin's Bower

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very valuable for training around and over pillars, verandas, fences, rock work, etc.

Large Flowering Varieties

- DUCHESS OF EDINBURG**—Fine, large, double white flowers; blooms freely.
- FAIRY QUEEN**—White, shaded red.
- HENRYI**—Flowers creamy-white and very large. A free bloomer.
- JACKMANI**—Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple color; bloom continually all summer. Perhaps the best known Clematis.
- JEANNE d'ARC**—Grayish white, with blue bars in center.
- MADAM EDOUARD ANDRE**—Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.
- PRESIDENT**—Dark blue.
- RAMONA**—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer; flowers a deep rich lavender.

Small Flowering Varieties

- COCCINEA**—Flowers thick, bell-shaped, of a bright coral-red color; blooms profusely.
- FLAMMULA (European Clematis)**—Flowers small, white and very sweet.
- MME. VAN HOUTTEI**—Pure white; extra fine.
- PANICULATA**—Probably the most popular of the small flowering sorts; vine is a rapid grower with glossy green foliage; in September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious and penetrating.
- VIRGINIANA (American White Clematis)**—Produces immense quantities of small white flowers in August; a very rapid climber.

EUONYMUS

- Euonymus radicans**—Very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine; dull green leaves with whitish veins; grows rapidly; useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging.
- E. radicans variegatus**—Fine vine, with clinging tendrils. Handsome; compact, similar to the above, except that the leaves are beautifully marked with white.

ENGLISH IVY - Hedera

The old Evergreen Ivy. Should be planted on the north side of walls or buildings to protect from the sun in winter.

HONEYSUCKLE - Lonicera

CHINESE TWING HONEYSUCKLE (L. Chinensis)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September; very fragrant. Also known as the Evergreen Honeysuckle.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. Halleana)—A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season; one of the best bloomers.

JAPAN GOLDEN LEAVED HONEYSUCKLE (L. Aurea reticulata)—A handsome variety, with foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE (L. Periclymenum, var. Belgica)—Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (L. Sempervirens)—One of the handsomest; strong, rapid grower; flowers bright scarlet, not much odor.

YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (L. Flava)—A strong native vine with brightest orange-yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.

MADEIRA VINE

MADEIRA VINE—A rapid climbing plant, with thick, glossy green foliage and fine white, fragrant flowers.

MATRIMONY VINE - Lycium

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE (L. Sinensis)—A creeping or trailing vine; foliage a grayish-green; flowers appear in June and continue blooming until September; color varies from pink to purple; fruits are a bright crimson and make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage; valuable for trellises and fences.

SILK VINE - Periploca

SILK VINE (P. Graeca)—Beautiful, rapid climber, splendid for training around pillars, trees or other tall supports; grows to 30 or 40 feet; foliage a smooth, glossy green and very showy; flowers a purplish brown, borne in clusters.

WISTARIA

AMERICAN PURPLE WISTARIA (W. Magnifica)—Flowers are borne in dense, drooping clusters of a pale blue color. Vigorous, hardy, and a rapid grower.

CHINESE PURPLE WISTARIA (W. Sinensis)—One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale blue, borne in long, pendulous clusters in May and June.

CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA (W. Sinensis, var. alba)—Same as the Chinese Purple except the flowers are pure white; beautiful variety.



Chinese Wistaria.

The Birth of the Rose

"Flora having found the corpse of a favorite nymph, whose beauty of person was only surpassed by the purity of her heart and the chastity of her mind, resolved to raise a plant from the precious remains of this daughter of the dryads, for which purpose she begged the assistance of Venus and the Graces, as well as all the deities that preside over gardens, to assist in the transformation of the nymph into a flower that was to be by them proclaimed queen of all the vegetable beauties. The ceremony was attended by the zephyrs, who cleared the atmosphere, in order that Apollo might bless the new-created progeny by his beams. Bacchus supplied rivers of nectar to nourish it; Venturus, poured his choicest perfumes over the plant. When the metamorphosis was complete, Pomona strewed her fruit over the young branches, which were crowned by Flora with a diadem that had been purposely prepared by the celestials to distinguish this queen of flowers."—Phillips in "Sylva Florifera."

Roses

Among all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the Rose. The wide range of color, shape and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies first place.

Cultural Directions

Roses thrive best in a clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible.



General McArthur. (See page 41.)



Bride Roses.

Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water.

Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy Roses may be planted in the fall or spring, but for this latitude we recommend spring planting. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being planted late than does the Rose.

As Roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance, and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

All Roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove at least one-half of the previous year's growth annually in the spring. In the Ever-blooming class, two-thirds of the previous year's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones. As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant 3 or 4 inches, with leaves, straw or mellow soil.

Insects and Diseases. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with the green fly, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco, soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux mixture is one of the best preventives from mildew and black spots, which are fungous diseases usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.

Hybrid Tea Roses

BETTY—This wonderful hybrid tea rose is the greatest novelty of the past decade. It is the type of the Killarney Rose, and has a truly unique color—ruddy gold (coppery-rose overspread with golden-yellow). Blooms extremely large and deliciously perfumed; the petals measure 4 to 5 inches long.

BRIDE—One of the very best pure white ever-blooming roses; extra large, buds and flowers pure cream white, sometimes tinted with blush.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—Smooth and massive petals; blooms being very large, full and perfectly formed with high-pointed center. Color is a dainty, clear rose-madder. Growth is vigorous, erect and of very free-flowering habit.



Pink Killarney Roses.

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued.

- GENERAL McARTHUR**—Strong, vigorous growth, branching freely, producing its wonderful blooms profusely from May until October, of full scarlet crimson. Every shoot carries a large, double, well-formed flower of exquisite fragrance and lasting quality.
- GEO. C. WAUD**—Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society. Color an orange-vermilion, very distinct and beautiful. Buds and blooms of perfect finish. Sweetly perfumed. Strong, vigorous grower and blooms freely.
- GRUSS AN TEPLITZ**—For intense and dazzling color there is no other rose to compare with this. Flowers large, of splendid substance, produced in amazing profusion. Fiery crimson, shaded with a dark, velvety sheen, a beautiful combination.
- JONKHEER J. L. MOCK**—Called the Giant Pink from Holland. One of the strongest growing of the Hybrid Tea class, blooming with the greatest freedom, the buds carried on long, stiff erect stems, of the largest size imaginable. Very fragrant. Color similar to the La France pink.
- K. A. VICTORIA**—The greatest hardy, white Hybrid Tea Rose in existence. Buds pointed, flowers large and double, produced on long, stiff stems from early spring until late fall; delicate pure white, deliciously fragrant. Unexcelled for cutting.
- KILLARNEY BRILLIANT**—An offspring of the Pink Killarney; a beautiful brilliant red. Habit of growth same as Killarney.
- KILLARNEY PINK**—The Queen of Irish Roses. Bush strong and upright, with beautiful, deep bronzy green foliage, and entirely free-blooming, bearing immense, long pointed buds and massive flowers on big, heavy shoots. Color deep, brilliant and sparkling shell-pink; fragrant. Of unusual hardness, having withstood severe winters as far north as Boston without protection.
- KILLARNEY WHITE**—A form of the Pink Killarney; one of the most exquisite white roses grown. The long, full buds are handsome in shape and the full-open flower most refined and beautiful in form and texture. A most popular rose.
- LA FRANCE**—Sweetest and most useful of all roses. Color bright silvery-pink with pale lilac shadings, over the entire flower a satiny sheen. Large, full and fine form; sweet-scented. Very free-flowering.
- LADY HILLINGDON**—A leading yellow rose. Color apricot, shading to orange on the outer edge of the petals, becoming deeper toward center of bloom. Does not fade after being cut. Buds are produced on long, wiry stems, well above the foliage. Strong healthy grower.
- MADAME ABEL CHATENAY**—Carmine-rose, shaded deep salmon; long, pointed bud. Hardy and a free blooming Rose.
- MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT**—Clear, bright, satiny-pink; flowers very large and showy; distinct. Grows well everywhere.
- MILADY**—Rich, velvety crimson, with darker shading toward center of flower, retaining its color when expanded. Blooms of immense size, on long, stiff stems well above the foliage. Fragrant and good keeper.
- MRS. AARON WARD**—Coppery orange in the open bud, golden-orange when partly developed, pinkish-fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a fluffy silk rosette. Color effect of the whole flower is Indian yellow. One of the most beautiful roses in existence. Foliage green, maroon on under side. Vigorous grower.
- MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER**—The color is very hard to describe, being a shade of brilliant clear rose or bright peach-pink. Flowers very large, well formed and full, petals of good substance. Fine for garden as well as forcing. Wonderful grower and bloomer.
- MY MARYLAND**—Color glowing intense pink, which lightens up beautifully as the flower expands. Delightfully fragrant. One of the best for garden use; extremely free-flowering.
- OPHELIA**—Color indescribable; salmon-flesh, shaded with rose. Buds of unusual attractiveness, opening full and double. Habit excellent, growth strong, produces flowers on long stems, in great profusion all summer. Hardy in almost all localities.
- RADIANCE**—A brilliant rosy-carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower. Largest size and full, with cupped petals. Blooms constantly and is delightfully fragrant. A superior Rose.
- WINNIE DAVIS**—Fine apricot-pink, shading to the flesh tint at the base of petals.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

ALFRED COLOMB—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb rose.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—If any rose has earned the title of the "National Rose"; it is American Beauty. In size, color, form and fragrance it has no equal. Of quick, healthy growth, either in pots or outdoors, with magnificent foliage, it produces deep, double flowers of immense size. Color rich crimson, shaded and charmingly veined.

ANNE DE DIESBACH—Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing rose.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN—Rich, velvety maroon, large and full; a splendid sort.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD—Light pink; a fine show rose, but without much fragrance; hardy and a late bloomer.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD—Bright scarlet, very vivid in summer and glowing in autumn. Large and full, the outer petals finely reflexed. Vigorous; free flowering.

CLIO—One of the best; large fine, globular form, flesh color, shading to rose in center; very vigorous.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

EARL OF DUFFERIN—Rich velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Beautifully shaped buds borne on long, graceful stems. Very full and double. Fragrant and free-blooming. One of the best dark red Hybrids.

EUGENE FURST—Velvety crimson, shading to a deeper crimson; large, full and good shape; fragrant and beautiful.

FISHER HOLMES—One of the choicest. Dark, rich scarlet, passing to deep velvety crimson; extra large, full flowers. Vigorous growing.

FRANCOIS LEVET—A splendid rose; cherry-red; medium size, well formed; vigorous and a free bloomer.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Very large, perfect form and snow white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective, very fragrant and one of the hardiest.



Paul Neyron.

GLOIRE DE LYONNAISE—A grand rose; beautiful shade of pale salmon-yellow, sometimes passing to creamy-white; very fragrant.

HUGH DICKSON—Vigorous grower; brilliant crimson shaded scarlet; of exceptionally good form. Flowers large and free-flowering; delightfully fragrant.

JOHN HOPPER—Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; very free bloomer and a standard rose.

JUBILEE—A splendid, large flowering variety of intense color, bright maroon-crimson, often almost a black-red; very showy; fragrance very lasting.

JULES MARGOTTIN—Bright cherry-red, large, full and very fragrant.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Red, shaded crimson, very vivid; large and fine form; fragrant; one of the best.

MABEL MORRISON—White tinged with blush; a very valuable white rose.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET—Rich, soft pink with deep flesh colored center; large, full and sweet.

MAGNA CHARTA—Extra large and full, bright rosy-pink; a profuse bloomer and very hardy.

MME. CHARLES WOOD—Very bright rich cherry-red; early; profuse bloomer.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY—Extra large, ivory-white; free flowering, very vigorous and hardy, delightfully fragrant; one of the best white sorts.

MARGARET DICKSON—Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large, fragrant.

MARIE RADY—Color vermilion shading to crimson, blooming from June to November.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

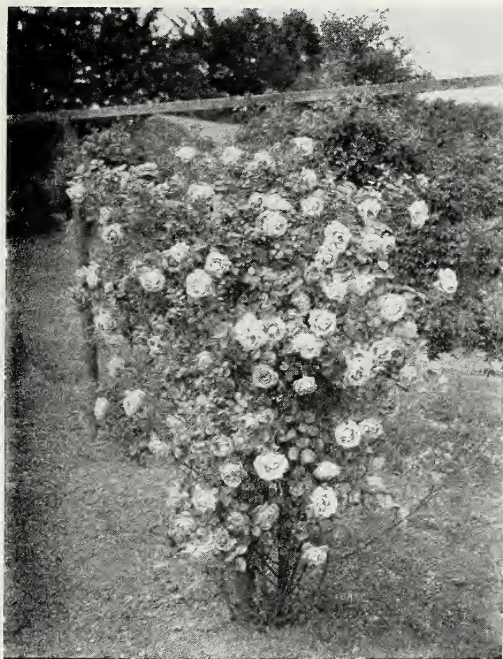
MRS. JOHN LAING—Soft pink; beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and free flowering.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD—Deep, rosy pink, very double and full; vigorous and a free bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON—Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant, hardy and a strong grower.



Frau Karl Druschki.



Climbing American Beauty.

HYBRID PERPETUALS—Continued.

- PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN**—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black, large and full; a beautiful sort.
- SOLIEL d'OR (Sun of Gold)**—A strong, hardy rose; large, full and double; golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy-pink; a magnificent rose.
- SILVER QUEEN**—Lovely silver-rose, passing to delicate rosy-pink; delightfully fragrant and a free bloomer.
- TOM WOOD**—Very large, bright cherry-red with shell-shaped petals.
- ULRICH BRUNNER**—Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous and hardy; a very desirable sort.
- VICTOR VERDIER (Climbing)**—Bright rose with carmine center; a free bloomer but not fragrant.

Climbing and Rambler Roses

- AMERICAN PILLAR**—The flowers are of enormous size, three to four inches across, of a lovely shade of apple-blossom pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens; borne in immense bunches. A large plant in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten.
- BALTIMORE BELLE**—A rapid growing, dark leaved Prairie Rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season.
- CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY**—A real American Beauty in climbing form; attains a height of 15 feet in a single season—sturdy as an oak. Has tough, beautiful, glossy green foliage. Color glowing crimson-red, each flower produced on a separate stem.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER**—The best known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich glowing crimson; perfectly hardy everywhere.
- DAWSON**—The flowers are bright carmine, very double and produced in large, pyramidal clusters.
- DOROTHY PERKINS**—This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30, and are a beautiful shell pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler.
- EMPRESS OF CHINA**—A hardy, rapid growing rose of twining habit; flowers are soft, rich red, shading to cherry-pink; the vines have few thorns.
- EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins)**—A remarkable grower, free from insects and producing a great quantity of blooms of crimson-maroon with tips of petals scarlet. Flowers full and double. Hardy everywhere.

- FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD (or Everblooming Crimson Rambler)**—A rampant climber, it bears continuously enormous clusters of brilliant crimson flowers from early spring until frost. Hardy everywhere and retains the bright fresh green of its foliage all summer.
- HIAWATHA**—Single, deep intense crimson shade; petals shading pure white at base. Foliage light glossy green.
- LADY GAY**—Another new type fully equal to the Crimson; bud opens a deep pink, shading to almost pure white when flower is matured; borne in large clusters and very double.
- PHILADELPHIA**—A splendid climbing rose with flowers more than two inches in diameter; very double, deep rich crimson, more intense than the Crimson Rambler; borne in large clusters completely covering the bush; the flowers hold their color for a long time.
- PINK RAMBLER**—Flowers are double, of a clear shell pink; borne in large clusters; valuable for cutting.
- PRAIRIE QUEEN**—A rapid climber; flowers are very large; a bright rosy-red, changing lighter as the flowers open; strong and vigorous.
- RUBY QUEEN**—A great climber; perfectly hardy; flowers produced in enormous quantities; color rich ruby-red, with clear white center.
- RUSSELL'S COTTAGE**—A beautiful climber with flowers ranging in color from pink to deep crimson; full double and borne in large clusters.
- SETIGERA or PRAIRIE ROSE**—A climber that makes a beautiful display with its large single flowers of a deep rose color.
- SEVEN SISTERS**—One of the best of the old-fashioned sorts; flowers borne in clusters and color varies from dark to light red or pink.
- TAUSENSCHON (Thousand Beauties)**—A single cluster of flowers is a bouquet in itself. The colors run from delicate balsam to tender rose through shades of bright rose and carmine, with white, yellow, and various other tints showing. Strong grower, has few thorns, impervious to mildew, hardy everywhere.
- WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS**—Is a rampant grower and in a short time will cover a large trellis with its long, sturdy canes clothed with brilliant green, shining foliage. Free from mildew or attacks of insects. Flowers a brilliant glistening white.
- WHITE RAMBLER**—Flowers are pure white; very double and remain on the vine a long time.
- YELLOW RAMBLER**—Same as the pink, excepting color; very fragrant.



Dorothy Perkins Roses.



Baby Rambler Roses.

Polyantha Roses

CLOTILDE SOUPERT—Flowers are borne in large clusters all over the bush; large, full and double; very fragrant; beautiful cream-white, tinged with amber at the center and clear, bright pink.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER—One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous, and grow 18 to 24 inches; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy and is good for pot culture for winter blooming. Color a bright crimson pink.

PINK SOUPERT—A new everblooming rose as beautiful as Clotilde Soupert, but deeper color.

PINK BABY RAMBLER (Anna Mueller)—Of the same fine flowering class as the Crimson Baby Rambler. Blossoms a shade of deep rose, with petals curled and twisted, producing a fluffy effect. Hardy, vigorous grower and foliage is very beautiful.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER—Blooms all summer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream-white passing to snow white.



Crested Moss Rose.

Tree Roses

These are grafted on stems four to five feet high, forming a head that is almost tree-shaped. They may be planted in tubs, and make very ornamental additions to lawns, verandas, etc. Can be supplied in leading Hybrid Perpetuals, Crimson Rambler, Baby Rambler, etc.

Moss Roses

BLANCH MOREAU—Pure white, large and full, perfect form and well furnished with deep green moss. Very strong grower.

COUNTESS OF MURINAIS—One of the best pure white moss roses. Flowers large, full and fragrant; a good bloomer.

CRESTED MOSS—Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

HENRY MARTIN—Medium size, flowers large and rosy-red, well mossed, fragrant.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE—Extra large, flowers very double and sweet, color bright rosy pink; moss a bright green.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white with a nicely pointed burr. One of the most beautiful white varieties.

SALET—A bright light rose, large and full. It sometimes blooms in the autumn.

Miscellaneous Roses

HARRISON'S YELLOW—Bright golden yellow, very hardy; fine for planting in groups; an early bloomer.

MADAM PLANTIER—A pure white rose recommended for lawn and cemetery; plant does not winter-kill and is a strong, vigorous grower and an enormous bloomer.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Flowers a deep yellow, rather small, but borne in great profusion. Considered one of the best of the yellow roses.

Rosa Rugosa - Japan Roses

We class these among shrubs, for while they may adorn any location, we especially recommend them for the shrubbery border. The vigorous robust habit, being impervious to attacks of insects of all kinds, handsome foliage and flowers recommend them. The latter possess a delightful fragrance, and are followed by large bright scarlet hips or berries, that prolong the attraction of the plant well into winter. Hardy everywhere and should be planted by everybody.

Descriptions for the following named varieties will be found under shrub section, which see.

ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA.

ROSA RUGOSA MAD. GEORGE BRUANT.

ROSA RUGOSA BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT.

ROSA RUGOSA NOVA ZEMBLA.

ROSA RUGOSA NEW CENTURY.

ROSA RUGOSA CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER.

ROSA SETIGERA (Prairie Rose).

ROSA RUBIGINOSA (English Sweet Briar).



Hardy Perennials

By this term is meant such plants as may be allowed to remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down to or near the ground each autumn, coming forth again with renewed vigor the following spring.

Among the Hardy Perennials there is such a variety in color and time of blooming that a continuous, pleasing effect can be had from early spring to late fall by a judicious selection of varieties. They may be set out either in fall or spring. We have indicated the time of flowering, also the height of the plant, in order to facilitate the selection for any purpose.

A quantity of Hardy Perennials should be found in every garden. As cut flowers they are far superior to annuals, and once planted, require but very little attention. A selection of different varieties can be made which will furnish a constant supply of the finest cut-flowers from frost to frost; we are always glad to assist our customers in making the best selections for various purposes.

Cultivation is of the simplest: Beginning with any good garden soil, deeply dig it and enrich it with old rotted stable manure. The best time to plant Hardy Perennials is when they are just starting into growth in the spring or early in the fall. The soil should be comparatively dry when plants are set out. Avoid wet planting. Do not make the mistake of planting too thickly. The nearest approach to a rule which may be followed in planting is to set out plants which grow to a height of 2 feet or less, 12 inches apart, and all taller one-half their height. For example, Aquilegias and Coreopsis which grow 2 feet high may be planted 12 inches apart, while Delphinium formosum and Japanese Iris which grow 3 feet high, should be 18 inches apart.

During the summer the soil about the plants should be frequently stirred and weeds kept down. During hot, dry weather, or when it is not convenient to water, a mulch of any loose, light material is very beneficial in retaining the moisture and preventing the ground from baking; grass clippings from the lawn are excellent material for this purpose. About the middle of November, or later, when all soft growth has been killed and the plants are thoroughly ripened, the old hard-wooded stems should be removed and burned. Most hardy plants are benefited by a winter protection of leaves or litter.

Most hardy plants which flower during the spring or early summer months, such as Peonies, Funkias, Iris, etc., are better left undivided and undisturbed for several years, but should be given a liberal dressing of some fertilizer every spring. The late-flowering plants, like Phloxes, Helianthus, Rudbeckias, Asters, etc., are better for being replanted every two years or so. The Japanese Anemones are an exception; they should be allowed to remain, undisturbed, for several years.

The following list has been prepared with special pains as to worthy varieties, large range of colors and different styles of growth.



Achillea.

ACHILLEA

A. BOULE DE NEIGE (Ball of Snow)—Hardy herbaceous plant of easy culture. They are of dwarf growth and excellent for edging to other tall growing perennials. The flowers of this variety are perfectly double and pure white. One to two feet. Season May to September.

ADAM'S NEEDLE - Yucca

This plant sets off to best advantage if planted as individual specimens either on the lawn or in the shrubby border. The foliage is of an evergreen nature, and is slender and pointed. The tall flower-spikes rise 4 to 5 feet above the plant and are decked with cream white bell-shaped drooping flowers during July and August.

Y. Filamentosa—White, with reflexed flower bells; fragrant.

ALKANET - Anchusa

Very pretty hardy perennials with blue or purple flowers in racemes, of easy cultivation and preferring a sunny situation. The honey bee is very fond of this species.

A. Italica Opal—Large pale blue flowers, very beautiful. 3 to 4 feet. May to September.

ALUM ROOT - Heuchera

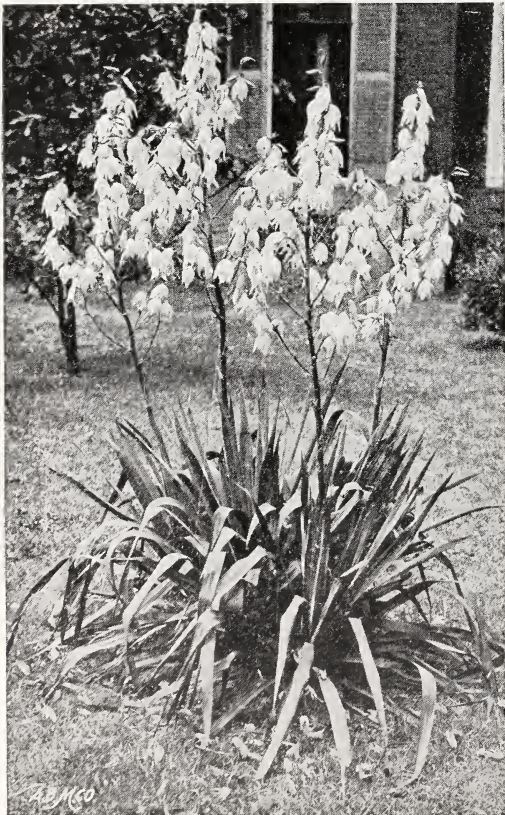
The Heucheras have a tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring a dozen or so slender scapes bearing small bell-shaped flowers in panicles, giving a delicate and airy effect.

H. Brizoides—Evergreen foliage, prettily marked with purple, flowers in long panicles, of a decided brownish purple. 2 feet. May to August.

ALYSSUM

Dwarf, shrubby perennials, with small heads of flowers, and hairy stems; excellent plants for the rockery or for the front of borders. Sunny situation.

A. saxatile compactum (Gold Dust)—A wonderful and very showy spring plant for the rockery or border. Flowers golden yellow, in close, flat heads. One foot high. April and May.



Adam's Needle—Yucca.



Perennial Asters.

ANEMONE - Japanese Windflower

A. Japonica—These stately plants are among the showiest and most useful we have for autumn blooming. For massing in the shrubby border, in woodlands, or among other hardy plants, they have few equals. Their flowers, borne on branching stems, 2 to 3 feet in height, are very beautiful and useful for cutting at a season when other flowers are scarce. They thrive best in a deep, moist, mellow loam in semi-shade, protected from the afternoon sun. Should be planted in spring, and protected from hard freezing.

A. Japonica alba—The old Japanese white Anemone, very useful for cutting; flowers pure white. 3 feet. September until frost.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE (A. Japonica)—Large, semi-double, silvery-pink flowers of great substance and perfect form; stems stout and erect. A lovely variety prized for cutting. 3 feet. September until frost.

ANTHEMIS

GOLDEN MARGUERITE (A. Tinctoria)—2 feet. Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil. Splendid for cut-flowers and a most satisfactory border plant. Bushy growth.

ASTERS

The showy perennial asters are becoming more and more popular as garden plants, both on account of their beauty and the wealth of blossoms which are produced so late in the season, when other flowers are often past. They are of easy culture in ordinary soil and conditions, and are hardy.

A. Novae Angliae—Stems 3 to 4 feet high, densely clothed with narrowly lanceolate leaves. Flowers violet-purple with yellow center, very large and showy.

A. Ptarmicoides, Major—Small, pure white flowers; erect dwarf habit; is a continuous bloomer and makes a desirable border plant. Fine for cutting. August and September. 18 inches.

ST. EGWIN (A. Novi-Belgii)—The best of the large soft pink flowered sorts of recent introduction; bushy habit. 3 feet.



Balloon Flower—*Platycodon*.

BABY'S BREATH - *Gypsophila*

G. paniculata—A beautiful, old-fashioned plant. It forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height and as much through, of minute pure white, gauze-like flowers. Very valuable in an arrangement of cut-flowers to give a sense of softness and informality. Leaves narrow, rather rough; very graceful, stems wiry and stiff. 2 to 3 feet. June to July.

BALLOON FLOWER - *Platycodon*

Very handsome hardy perennials with beautiful large bell-shaped flowers somewhat like the Campanulas. Is also known by the name of Japanese Bellflower. When in the bud state, they are inflated like balloons. Very effective for borders or the rock garden.

P. Grandiflorum—Covered with very large, deep blue cupped, star-shaped flowers, 3 inches in diameter, from July to September. Grows 3 feet high.

P. Grandiflorum album—Having spikes of beautiful, large, pearly white flowers. 18 inches high.

BEARD TONGUE - *Pentstemon*

An odd-shaped flower, borne in stalks about 2 feet high. It somewhat resembles the *Gloxinia*, but is longer and narrower. Starts in bloom in early summer and lasts until the frost strikes it down. Few plants make such a brilliant show in the hardy border; also in the rock garden. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil in an open and sunny situation.

P. Barbatus Torreyi—Flowers deep scarlet-red, in spikes; throat of corolla slightly bearded; height 3 to 4 feet.

BELL FLOWER - *Campanula*

A most important class of hardy plants for the perennial border or garden. They are of very easy culture, growing either in sunny or shady positions; the taller forms for flower borders or shrubberies, and dwarf forms charming as edging or rock plants.

CARPATHIAN HAREBELL (*C. Carpatica*)—Compact tufts, flowers porcelain blue, held erect on wiry stems. Unsurpassed as an edging for hardy garden or rockery. 9 inches. June to August.

CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER (*C. pyramidalis*)—Flower spikes crowded with numerous large blue, salver-shaped flowers forming a pyramid. Height, 4 to 5 feet. July.

CUP AND SAUCER CANTERBURY BELL (*C. Medium Calycanthema*)—Very handsome, large numerous bells in panicles, white, rose, and blue. 3 feet tall. June to July.

PEACH LEAF BELLFLOWER (*C. Persicifolia*)—Produces an abundance of large, deep blue, salver-shaped flowers. Stems 2 feet tall. June to July.

BERGAMOT or OSWEGO TEA - *Monarda*

CAMBRIDGE SCARLET (*M. Didyma*)—One of the most brilliant of our wild flowers, growing along the banks of streams, and lighting up the dark corners of the woods. Should be planted against a dark background. Flowers a vivid shade of crimson; foliage aromatic. 3 feet in height. August to September.

BLANKET FLOWER - *Gaillardia*

G. Grandiflora—*Gaillardias* are among the showiest and most effective of hardy perennial plants. Beginning to flower in June, they continue one mass of bloom the entire season. They will thrive in almost any position or in any soil, but respond freely to liberal feeding. Being perfectly hardy they require absolutely no protection, taking care of themselves. The flowers are large, from 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter. They are produced on long stems and are excellent for cutting, and of the most gorgeous colorings. The center of flower is dark red-brown, while the petals are variously marked with rings of brilliant scarlet crimson, orange and vermilion, and often a combination of all these colors in one flower. 18 to 24 inches high.

BLAZING STAR or GAYFEATHER

- *Liatris*

Liatris produces its flowers, of pretty rose and purple shades, on wand-like racemes, in late summer and autumn. They will thrive on poorer soil than most garden perennials, and are very effective and charming plants in the border.

KANSAS GAYFEATHER (*L. Pycnostachya*)—Flower heads pale purple in a dense, cylindrical spike; one of the choicest and boldest species. 3 to 5 feet. August to September.

L. Scariosa—Flowers deep purple, in an elongated corymb; very ornamental. 2 feet. September.

CANDYTUFT - *Iberis*

Dwarf, compact, commonly evergreen plants, most suited to the front of the border, where they connect between the taller growth and the lawn. Very free-flowering and pretty; and extremely charming on ledges or walls in the rock garden.

EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT (*I. Sempervirens*)—Handsome evergreen foliage, completely hidden in April and May with its flat heads of white flowers. 9 to 12 inches high.



Blanket Flower—*Gaillardia*.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY

The hardy Chrysanthemum is very deservedly coming more and more into favor as a garden plant. Being free-flowering, excellent for cutting, and one of the last to disappear in the late autumn. It should be more generally grown. While it is quite hardy, a slight winter protection is advisable.

Large Flowering Varieties

- AUTUMN GLOW—Rose-crimson.
- COMOLETA—Clear bright yellow, perfect flower.
- GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow.
- INDIAN—Indian-red.
- OLD HOMESTEAD—Pink.
- VICTORY—White.

Hardy Pompon Varieties

- The small-flowered or Pompon varieties are the hardiest, requiring only a slight protection of coarse litter or straw. They give a lavish profusion of blooms at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. 2 to 3 feet high.
- EXCELSIOR—Bright orange-yellow.
 - GOLDEN CLIMAX—Numerous yellow flowers.
 - SKIBO—Yellow.

COLUMBINE - Aquilegia

Very hardy, showy garden plants, preferring a light, moist, sandy soil but doing well in any good garden soil. These are old garden favorites and few plants look better or thrive so well in woodlands or in shady corners where most plants cannot grow. Also good for rockery and for sunny places.

The new hybrids, most of them have unusually long slender spurs, with the most varied and delicate combinations of color.

NEW LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS—A magnificent strain with many new and beautiful shades.

AMERICAN COLUMBINE (A. Canadensis)—The dainty wild Columbine of our native woods. Light red and yellow; a fine plant for the rockery and half-shaded places. Very showy; free-flowering. Stems 1 to 2 feet high.



Chrysanthemums.

GOLDEN-SPURRED COLUMBINE (A. chrysantha)—A tall and vigorous species with stems 3 to 4 feet high. Has been found growing in the high mountains of New Mexico and Arizona. Flowers very numerous, 2 to 3 inches across, yellow with claret-tinted sepals. May to August.

MEXICAN COLUMBINE (A. Skinneri)—1 to 2 feet. May to August. Orange-yellow with long red spurs. One of the handsomest but requires a light soil and sunny position.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE (A. coerulea Hybrida Helenae)—A new hybrid with large blue flowers and wide expanded pure white corolla. 2 feet. April to July.

DAY LILY, or PLAIN TAIN LILY - Funkia

Hardy plants with Lily-like flowers, forming dense clumps of foliage. They thrive in almost any rich soil with ample moisture, either in sun or shade. All are natives of Japan. About 2 feet in height.

F. subcordata—Leaves heart-shaped, strongly many-ribbed. Flowers white, 4 to 6 inches long, erect or ascending, disposed in short leafy spikes.

F. undulata variegata—One of the finest. Flowers a pale lilac, leaves ovate, the margins deep green and center a beautiful creamy-white.

EULALIA - Ornamental Grass

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn nothing gives a finer effect than these. They are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the public parks, etc.

E. Gracillima univittata—Of compact habit, with very narrow foliage, of a bright green color, with a silvery mid-rib; 4 to 6 feet high.

E. Japonica variegata—A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet high, terminated with a cluster of flower spikes. Sometimes called Japan Rush.



Columbine—Aquilegia.



Candytuft—Iberis (See page 47).

FALSE CHAMOMILE - *Boltonia*

This very desirable perennial furnishes the garden or border with a great sea of bloom during the last of the summer and the fall. Thrives in any ordinary soil.

B. Asteroides—Large, single aster-like flowers, blooming during the summer and autumn months, completely covering the plants and producing a very showy effect. 5 to 6 feet.

FALSE DRAGONHEAD - *Physostegia*

Tall perennials, native to this country, bearing showy spikes of very pretty flowers, bell-shaped and not unlike the Heather, in many shades of color, all through the summer. Of easy culture, thriving in any situation.

OBEDIENT PLANT (*P. Virginiana*)—Called this because the corolla stays for several hours in the position it is turned, to the right or left as desired. Flowers of a pretty soft pink. Forms large clumps, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing its long spikes of delicate tubular-shaped flowers in profusion. July to September.

FALSE INDIGO - *Baptisia*

BLUE INDIGO (*B. australis*)—A remarkably showy plant with compound bluish green leaves, consisting of three oval leaflets. Stems usually 3 to 4 feet tall, bearing at the summit long racemes of pea-shaped indigo-blue flowers. Grows naturally from Pennsylvania to Kansas, southward to Alabama and Texas.

FLAX - *Linum*

Erect growing plants, with showy flowers which open in the sunshine. The continuity of bloom makes it very desirable; are of easy culture in the full sun.

BLUE FLAX (*L. perenne*)—Flowers rather small, in great profusion, azure blue. Very attractive in clumps among other perennials or in the rockery. Foliage delicate; flowers borne on slender, erect stems. May and August. 1 foot to 18 inches in height.

FOXGLOVE - *Digitalis*

Professor Bailey says of them in his Encyclopedia: "A fine genus of hardy plants, famous for their long racemes of inflated flowers, which suggest spires or towers of bells. They are old-fashioned and dignified, clean of growth and wholesome company in the choicest garden. The strong vertical lines of the flower stalks, rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, give always an appearance of strength to the rambling outlines of the usual herbaceous border and for the two weeks of their bloom usually dominate the whole border." Of the easiest culture and prefers partial shade. About 2 feet high. We have this in mixed colors.

GENTIAN - *Gentiana*

BOTTLE GENTIAN (*G. Andrewsii*)—A pretty native species of the Gentian; flowers of a fine blue, appearing late in the autumn. Grows 18 to 24 inches high. Dislikes dry soil, and prefers a half-shady situation. August and September. Good for rock garden.

GOLDEN GLOW - *Rudbeckia*

R. Laciniata Fl. Pl.—A glorious plant, and one that should find a place in every garden. One of the finest of all perennials; strong vigorous grower, producing beautiful double golden-yellow flowers resembling a Dahlia, in greatest profusion. 5 to 6 feet. July to September. They are of the easiest culture, and are perfectly hardy.

HOLLYHOCKS

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhocks. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are very desirable. Make a good background for a hardy border. The double flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, etc. Requires a rich, deep soil, well drained, and will repay in quality and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection during the winter will be beneficial. 5 to 7 feet.

Single Hollyhocks—Assorted colors.

Double Hollyhocks—Assorted colors.



Hollyhocks.

**For Those Interested
in Bird Life We Call
Attention to Page 62.**



Larkspur—Delphinium.

KNOTWEED - Polygonum

Strong growing perennials, excellent for growing where rank growth is desired and nothing else will thrive. Ornamental habit, fine for screens or for growing beneath Fir trees.

P. Compactum—A fine plant for landscape work, planted where it can develop large masses. In August and September the entire plant is covered with a foam-like mass of white flowers. Foliage reddish-green. Grows about 15 inches high.

P. multiflorum—Known as Mountain Fleece. Rose or white flowers, rather small, in spreading panicles. Leaves shining. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. September to October. Prefers half-shady situation.

LARKSPUR - Delphinium

The hardy Larkspurs are one of the most important and most satisfactory plants in the herbaceous garden, and should be planted extensively even in the smallest garden. Their long spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late in the fall, if the precaution is taken to remove the flower stems before they can produce seed. Are of the easiest culture, being hardy and preferring sunny, well-drained places. Superb for cutting purposes.

D. Belladonna—Most beautiful blue Larkspur, of dwarf habit. Makes a grand border plant, producing large, lovely sky-blue flowers, which are heightened in richness by a distinct silvery sheen; remarkably free-flowering; beginning in May it continues a mass of bloom until late in fall. About 1 foot high.

D. Formosum—Probably the best known and most popular of the Larkspurs, producing long spikes of deep blue flowers, with white eye. 3 to 4 feet high. June to August.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS—One of the finest strains of mixed hybrids, consisting of the best named varieties. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers in spikes two feet and over in length, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue, both double and single. 3 to 4 feet. June and July. Do best in sun or half-shade.

KING OF DELPHINIUMS—Bears immense spikes of deep indigo-blue, white eye. Sun or half-shade. 4 to 5 feet tall. Remarkably strong, vigorous plants with flowers of gigantic size, semi-double.

LILIES - Lilium

Lilies have always been looked upon as amongst the noblest of garden plants. Their conspicuous flowers, striking colors, and their stately forms, appeal strongly to the eye and to the imagination as well. Plant in masses, or scattered through the herbaceous or shrubby borders.

With the exception of *Lilium Candidum*, which seems to prefer an open position, most Lilies thrive best when planted in a semi-shaded situation where the ground can be kept cool and moist by the protection of shrubs and a carpet of lawn-grass cuttings. Planted among shallow-rooted perennials or rhododendrons, they find a congenial situation both as to soil and shelter. The bulbs should be planted from 6 to 8 inches deep, with a little sand or sphagnum moss under the base of each bulb. We list only the hardy varieties.

GOLD BANDED JAPAN LILY (L. Auratum)—Flowers ivory-white, with a distinct central band of bright yellow and numerous deep purple spots, the lower part hairy; a favorite in American gardens where it appears to best advantage massed and scattered through moderately tall-growing shrubs. 2 to 4 feet high. June to August.

MADONNA or EASTER LILY (L. Candidum)—Flowers pure pearl-white, fragrant, very rarely tinged with purple on the outside; one of the most ornamental species and an old favorite. 2 to 3 feet. June.

TIGER LILY (L. Tigrinum splendens)—Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct, purplish-black spots, in many flowered racemes. Remarkably useful plant, thriving from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 4 to 6 feet. July to August.

L. Longiflorum—Has large, pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers like the Bermuda Easter Lily of the greenhouse, but is perfectly hardy. 2½ feet high.

L. Speciosum album—A very desirable form with pure white flowers of large size. In shape the same as *Rubrum*. The center of the petals has a soft fringe, which makes it extremely beautiful. This is an especially hardy and easily grown variety of the lily. Fragrant. One of the Japanese variety. 1 to 3 feet tall. June to August.

L. Speciosum rubrum—Fine, extra strong-growing sort, with dark pinkish-red flowers, heavily spotted. June to August. Best for garden culture; a beautiful variety. 3 feet.



Madonna or Easter Lily.



Mallow—Hibiscus.

LEOPARD'S BANE - Doronicum

Dwarf, early-flowering perennials, of very easy culture and interesting for the border. Large yellow, daisy-like flowers prized for cutting, as they last long in water.

D. Plantagenum excelsum—Large orange-yellow flowers, 3 inches across, 5 feet tall. Blooms from earliest spring till late in the fall.

LIVER LEAF - Hepatica

A great favorite of the flower border, both as being evergreen in its foliage, and for its abundant blossoms in early spring, and great variety of colors and shades. For the north or east slope of the rockery. Prefers shade but will do fairly well in an open situation, in moist, rich loam.

H. Triloba—Blooms as soon as the snow is off; flowers range in color from almost pure white to deep blue and rosy-red. Pretty rounded, leathery leaves. 4 inches.

LOOSE-STRIPE - Lysimachia

A very pretty genus of plants; are of the easiest culture, preferring a moist situation, such as waterside planting.

MONEY-WORT (L. Nummularia)—Sometimes called Creeping Jenny, or Creeping Charlie. Produces very showy large bright yellow flowers; handsome creeper, very useful for rustic vases or baskets, and forms a dense carpet rapidly if used for bedding. Good to cover ground under trees where grass will not grow, or for the rockery. June to August. 4 inches.

MONTBRETIAS - Tritonia

Among all the summer-flowering bulbs, the Montbretias are about the most showy, and deserve to be planted extensively. They may be taken up in the fall and stored over winter, like the gladiolus, or may be left in the ground permanently, if given a heavy covering of leaves or litter. Should be set out during April or May, 3 to 6 inches apart, in clumps of a dozen or more. We offer them in assorted colors, from golden yellow through orange-scarlet and red. Height about 3 feet.

MALTESE CROSS - Lychnis

L. Chalcedonica—Sometimes called London Pride. Dense clusters of brick-red or scarlet flowers; foliage hairy and narrow. A valued old garden flower. 2 to 3 feet in height. June and July. Of the easiest culture and most pleasing habit.

MALLOW - Hibiscus

Tall, vigorous growing perennials of the most ancient culture. Used among the Romans as a vegetable, and still serves as food to the Chinese. A very showy plant in any position but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer. About 5 feet.

MALLOW MARVELS or GIANT FLOWERING HIBISCUS—An improved form of our native Marsh-mallow or Rosemallow, in which the colors have been greatly intensified. Robust, upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size, in the richest shades. We offer them in separate colors, Red, Pink, and White.

ORANGE SUNFLOWER - Heliopsis

A useful plant for places where the Helianthus grows too large. They bloom all summer and are excellent for cutting. Similar in general habit to Helianthus.

H. Gratissima—Large orange flowers with several rows of florets. Invaluable for cutting. New.

H. Scabra Zinniaeflora—A new double-flowering form of the Orange Sunflower, somewhat resembling a Zinnia in shape. Fine for cutting. Season July and August. 2 feet high. Color a beautiful shade of pure yellow.

BARBERRY HEDGES, GROSSE POINTE, MICHIGAN.

August 15, 1919.

The Pontiac Nursery Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—Thank you very much for the beautiful photographs which you sent me of our house and garden. I am certainly very much obliged to you for them. I am sure they speak for themselves in recommendation for anyone seeing them can judge for themselves the quality of the planting with growth not yet quite two seasons. The arrangement of beds and borders shows artistic sense and skill and is both agreeable and interesting which, together with delightful color arrangement, "a well-considered garden" ought to be. Believe me. Very sincerely yours
MRS. JOHN G. RUMNEY.



Orange Sunflower—Heliopsis.



Peonies in Border.

Herbaceous Peonies

That Peonies are as fine and effective in their way as Rhododendrons or Roses is now very generally recognized. Herbaceous Peonies are hardy, easily cultivated, are being used in the same way as Rhododendrons and Roses for a bold display of colors. We have a very choice list of standard varieties and are constantly adding new varieties each year. We can furnish extra heavy plants, of large, free blooming varieties.

Plant in deep, rich, well-prepared soil, covering the buds but an inch or two. Do not expect too much of them the first year as they are a little slow in establishing themselves. Many of the finest double varieties will bloom single or semi-double the first year, and will not always attain full perfection until the third year after transplanting. After planting, the roots should be left undisturbed for at least five years. A liberal mulching of fertilizer at time of planting is very beneficial. Should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Explanation of different Types of Peonies.

Single. Those with a single row of wide guard petals, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

Semi-Double. Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens and partially transformed petaloids. **Crown.** In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown, with the narrow short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are of one color, and the collar another, or of a lighter shade.

Bomb. The next step, in which all the center petals are uniformly wide, approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

Semi-Rose. Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible, or nearly concealed.

Rose. The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.

BOULE DE NEIGE—Very large, globular, compact rose-type. Color milk-white, guard and center petals prominently flecked with crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer; extra good variety. Early midseason.

CANARI—Medium size flower, globular, bomb type. White guard petals, tinted pale pink, center amber-white, changing to white; carpels and stigmas pink. Fragrant. Late flowering.

COURONNE d'OR—Large, flat, semi-rose type. Pure white, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals, tipped carmine. Medium tall, splendid grower, free bloomer. Late. One of the best white varieties.

DELACHEI—Large, medium compact, rose type. Violet-crimson, slightly tipped silver. Strong, erect, medium height, very free bloomer. Late mid-season. An extra good variety.

DORCHESTER—Large, compact, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, and fragrant. Medium dwarf grower; upright, free bloomer. Very double.

DUC DE WELLINGTON—Large, bomb type, with white guard petals, and sulphur yellow center. Very fragrant. Medium tall grower; vigorous; free bloomer. Season late.

FELIX CROUSSE—Large, globular, typical bomb, or ball-shape. Color a brilliant red, and fragrant. Strong vigorous grower, of medium height, free bloomer. One of the best red varieties.

FESTIVA—Large, full, double, rose type flowers. Creamy white with crimson spots in the center; very fragrant. Dwarf grower; late bloomer. Often confused with Festiva Maxima.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Very large, globular, rose type. Pure white center, prominently flecked crimson; outer

petals sometimes faint lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong, vigorous grower. Blooms early. The most popular white variety for cut flowers.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT—Large, semi-rose type. Dark amaranth-red, stamens intermingled with petals. Medium height. Midseason variety.

FULGIDA—Medium size, loose, flat, semi-rose type. Color a uniform rose-magenta, quickly developing prominent silver tips; stamens visible. Tall, very erect. Late midseason. Similar to Delachei, but foliage is lighter, and stamens are more pronounced. Very free-bloomer. Fine for landscape effects.

JUPITER—Large, single peony. Color rosy magenta, very free-flowering. Erect, medium tall; very attractive variety and one of the best for landscape use.

LA MARTINE—Soft lilac-rose, with darker center, outer petals fading to white. Tall; free bloomer; mid-season. Very large, rose type blooms, with an agreeable, spicy fragrance, distinct from any other sort. Very attractive.

LIVINGSTONE—Very massive, compact, rose shaped blooms of pale lilac-rose with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine. Very strong, medium height, free bloomer. Extra good variety. Late blooming.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Rather large, semi-rose type, deep carmine-rose, tipped silver, with fiery reflex. Very brilliant coloring; fragrant. Of medium height and blooms late in season.

MEISSONIER—Medium size, bomb, or ball-shaped blooms, developing a crown with age. Color is uniform, brilliant purple-red. Fragrant. Very tall grower, stems rather weak, free bloomer, very brilliant coloring. Mid-season.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double blooms of a uniform pure mauve color, tipped silver. Fragrant. Grows medium-tall; early midseason.

PEONIES—Continued.

- NIGRICANS**—Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Very rich, dark crimson in color; strong, erect, medium height; free bloomer. Midseason variety.
- OFFICINALIS RUBRA-PLENA**—Large, globular bloom; brilliant crimson. This is the early-flowering Red Peony so common to the old-time gardens, much used on Memorial Day, when the Chinese Peonies bloom too late.
- OFFICINALIS ROSEA-PLENA**—Large, double rose, the rose variety of the old red peony of our grandmother's garden.
- OFFICINALIS MUTABILIS ALBA**—Old double flesh-white. Flowers a charming pink, passing off white.
- PERFECTION**—Very large, full-double, rose type. Very pale shell-pink, or lilac-white, with crimson shaded deeper. Very fragrant variety; upright vigorous grower. Very late. Extra fine.
- QUEEN VICTORIA**—Large, globular, medium loose, low crown type blooms. Milk-white guard petals, tinted flesh, center cream-white, with crimson spots. Fragrant. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason.
- REEVESIANA**—Rosy flesh with red blotch on center petals; good size; blooms freely; long stems.
- SPECIOSA**—Violet rose, center salmon rose; very beautiful and unique color.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEA - Lathyrus

- The perennial pea is one of the hardiest and most easily cultivated species, thriving almost anywhere, even among flags and boulders. A rampant grower, it is a good trellis plant, and is adapted as a cover to wild, rough places, where it scrambles over bushes and stones. It succeeds in shade and grows rapidly. The flowers are clustered and sweet-smelling, borne in great profusion.
- L. Latifolius**—Large deep red flowers on long stems in constant succession. 6 feet. July to September.
- WHITE PEARL (L. Latifolius)**—Most beautiful of the everlasting peas with pure white flowers, which are about double the size of the ordinary Lathyrus Latifolius. Excellent for cutting.

PERIWINKLE, or TRAILING MYRTLE - Vinca

- One of the commonest and best plants for covering the ground in deep shade, especially under trees and in cemeteries, thriving even in city yards. It is a hardy trailing plant with evergreen, shining foliage and large, salver-shaped flowers of blue. Excellent for clothing steep banks, covering rocks, or carpeting shady groves.
- V. Minor**—Pretty dark blue flowers; strong growing plant with long trailing stems. Leaves broadly ovate, rich glossy green. Very useful for hanging baskets.



Phlox F. G. Von Lassburg.

Hardy Phloxes

- No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Hardy Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage as a border, planted in large clumps on the lawn, or planted in groups of shrubbery, as they will be a mass of bloom the entire season. Our list of Phlox has been selected from the best varieties known and comprise all the standard colors, such as red, pink, white, pure white with large crimson center, salmon color. Average height 2 to 3 feet.
- ATHIS**—Light salmon-rose; tallest of all Phlox.
- BRIDESMAID**—White with large crimson-carmine eye.
- COCCINEA**—Rich glowing crimson.
- COLIBRI**—Pink.
- COQUELICOT**—Rich orange-scarlet, with bright crimson eye. One of the best and most showy.
- ELIZABETH CAMPBELL**—Very bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark red eye; very beautiful.
- F. G. VON LASSBURG**—Very large pure white. One of the most beautiful white varieties that we offer.
- MADAM P. LANGIER**—Darkest red; very fine.
- MISS LINGARD**—Produces immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June and blooms again September and October. Splendid foliage and habit, and free from attacks of red spider. Best results will be had if old flowers are kept cut off.
- MRS. WM. JENKINS**—White; immense panicles.
- MOZART**—Pink.
- SIR EDWARD LANDSEER**—Very bright crimson; free grower. One of the best.

DWARF PHLOX

- P. subulata (Moss Pinks)**—Creeping plants with handsome moss-like evergreen foliage. Completely covered with flowers in early spring. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely. One of the grandest and showiest of the spring blossoming species. 6 inches.
- P. subulata alba**—Pure white; flowers in abundance.



Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle.



Shasta Daisy.

PINKS - *Dianthus plumarius*

Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks. Old favorites, bearing their sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer; they are absolutely perfect for the front of the hardy border, and as cut flowers about the house are most desirable. Grow 1 to 2 feet high.

WHITE RESERVE—An everblooming pure white variety; very fine.

OLD FASHIONED PINK—A soft pink.

PLUME POPPY - *Bocconia*

B. cordata—A stately plant with numerous spreading stems 5 to 8 feet high. Native of China and Japan. Leaves large, glaucous green, with the borders deeply lobed. Flowers pinkish, borne in great plummy masses in terminal panicles. Splendid for producing bold and striking effects.

POPPIES - *Papaver*

The Perennial Poppies are among the most brilliant and beautiful of hardy flowers; the graceful, brightly colored, cup-shaped flowers are borne on long stems.

HARDY ASSORTED POPPIES—A wide assortment of forms and colors in mixture.

ORIENTAL POPPY (*P. Orientale*)—For dazzling barbaric splendor, the Oriental Poppies are unrivaled. Standing out in bold relief against a background of green, they command instant attention, and a mass of them in bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. The prevailing color is a brilliant orange-scarlet, or ox-blood red, with large black blotches at the base of petals, and a great mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the large, cup-shaped flowers, which are sometimes 8 to 9 inches in diameter. If the flowers are cut in the early morning, or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. This trait makes them valuable in decorative work where strong color effect is desired. About 2 feet high.

PYRETHRUM - Persian Daisy

P. Hybridum—Hardy perennial, bearing large Daisy or Cosmos-like flowers, ranging in color from white to deep red, with bright yellow centers; blooms in May and June, and again in the fall, and is one of the most graceful and long-lasting cut flowers. Foliage is fern-like. Of very simple culture, and most hardy under any conditions. No class of plants gives a wider range of color. Grows 2 feet high.

P. Uliginosum Stellatum—An improved form of the Giant Ox-eye Daisy, being larger and better. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and is covered with its large, white daisy-like flowers, 3 inches or more in diameter, from July to September.

SALVIA - Sage

Perennials with strikingly beautiful, orchid-like bloom, that make them welcome in the herbaceous border. The Sage leaves are used in medicine and for the kitchen.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SAGE (*S. Azurea Grandiflora*)—The plant is covered with a mass of rich sky-blue flowers, commencing in July and lasting until September; grows about 3 feet tall. They make a good show when planted in masses. Stately, willow-like growth; very ornamental.

MEADOW SAGE (*S. Pitcheri*)—Similar to the preceding but of more branching habit; the flowers are very large and of a deep cornflower-blue; 3 feet high; July to September. One of the finest blue garden plants for brilliancy. It flowers in fall right up to the first frost, produced in regular sheaves.

SEA LAVENDER - *Statice*

Very ornamental genus of easy culture, but prefer a rather deep, loose soil. From the delicate nature of the flower panicles, the species are better suited to rockwork and isolated positions, than for mixing in a crowded border. Useful for cut blooms, especially for mixing with other flowers.

GREAT SEA LAVENDER (*S. Latifolia*)—Handsome plants with heads of dark blue flowers, invaluable for cutting, the flowers when dried lasting for months. 1 to 2 feet high. June and July.

SHASTA DAISY - *Chrysanthemum maximum*

A very free-flowering plant with large and showy daisy-like flowers 3 to 4 inches across, blooming profusely throughout the summer and autumn. Flowers white, with golden center; petals in two or more rows. Some have long, narrow and twisted petals, while others are broad and flat. Much used for cutting. Hardy; 2 to 3 ft.



Rocky Mountain Sage—*Salvia Azurea*.

SHELLFLOWER, or TURTLE HEAD - Chelone

Stately and handsome perennials, free-flowering and of easy culture. Grows about two feet high, and bears numerous spikes of flower heads during the summer and fall. Prefer semi-shaded positions, and are most at home in swampy ground. When planted in the ordinary border they should be mulched.

C. Lyoni—Dark, glossy foliage, and spikes of showy red or purplish red flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.

SNEEZEWORT - Helenium

Handsome plants, allied to the Sunflowers. Of the easiest culture, forming dense masses of blooms in late summer and autumn.

RIVERTON GEM—Covered from August to October with brilliant flowers of old-gold suffused with bright terracotta, changing as they mature to a wallflower red. 2½ to 3 feet.

SPEEDWELL - Veronica

A large and much cultivated group of blue-flowered perennials, great favorites in the hardy garden. The taller forms are well adapted to the rockery. Unexcelled for cutting purposes.

BASTARD SPEEDWELL (V. Amethystina)—Amethyst-blue flowers on short spikes; makes a very pretty border. Grows 1 to 3 feet high; flowering season June and July.

HOARY SPEEDWELL (V. Incana)—White, woolly plant, tufted; with pale blue flowers; has a good appearance both in and out of bloom; useful in the rockery, border, or geometrical garden. Height 1 foot to 18 inches. July to September.

STOKES' ASTER - Stokesia

Stokes' Aster is one of the rarest, choicest and most distinct of American hardy perennial herbs. It is a blue flowered plant, resembling a China Aster, perfectly hardy, and excellent for cutting.

S. Cyanea—Flowers blue-lavender, 4 to 5 inches across, in great profusion. 1 foot to 18 inches in height. August to October.

S. Cyanea alba—Same as the preceding, except flowers are white.



Stonecrop—*Sedum spectabilis*.

STONECROP - Sedum

A very diverse but charming group of plants, most of them dwarf, evergreen perennials, with pretty leaves in rosettes, and a profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, that make them exceptionally desirable in the rock garden or in the crevices of old walls, etc. Some are taller growing, beautiful-flowered border varieties, that are an adjunct to any garden. All are of the easiest culture and most hardy.

Erect or Tall-Growing Varieties

S. Spectabilis—Most popular of the Sedums and used for the greatest number of purposes; broad, light green foliage and showy, flat heads of light rose colored or purple flowers. Grows 18 inches to 2 feet high. September and October. Indispensable as a late fall-blooming plant.

BRILLIANT (S. Spectabilis)—A rich colored form of the preceding, being a bright amaranth-red. One of the prettiest of the tall-growing species, reaching a height of about 18 inches. September and October.

Dwarf Varieties

S. Sieboldi—Produces round heads of rose-pink flowers; prettily tinted, glaucous foliage. August and September. Suitable for the rockery or carpet bedding. 1 foot high.

S. Spurium—Attractive pink flowers; growing 6 inches high.

SUMMER LILAC - Buddleia

Chinese perennials with panicles of showy and fragrant flowers, in appearance somewhat like lilacs. 3 to 8 feet in height.

B. superba—Has large deep rose-purple flowers with deep orange eye, panicles very dense. Begins to bloom about the middle of August.

B. Veitchiana—Very robust plant, erect at first, later gracefully arching with very dense and large clusters of violet-mauve colored flowers, with bright orange eye. Flower spikes are 20 inches long by 3 inches broad. Begins to bloom early in August.



Summer Lilac—*Buddleia*.



Helianthus Maximiliana.

SUNFLOWER - *Helianthus*

The perennial Sunflowers should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room against a background of shrubbery, or naturalized in wild gardens or woodlands. They produce a grand effect. In combination with hardy asters, where bright color effects are wanted in late summer, they have few equals. Good for cut flowers.

H. Maximiliana—A most graceful single-flowering variety, growing from 5 to 7 feet high, continuing in bloom very late in the season. The flowers are produced in long, graceful sprays, which make it invaluable for cutting purposes. September to November. 4 feet tall.

H. Mollis grandiflorus—Dark stems, scabrous, hairy foliage, and pretty, pale yellow flowers with dark center. 3 to 4 feet tall. August to September.

H. orgyalis—A tall variety, with medium sized, or small single golden yellow flowers in long spikes. Foliage drooping and grass-like. Very decorative and good among shrubs. 6 to 8 feet tall.

H. Soleil d'Or—Deep golden-yellow, quilled petals, much like a Dahlia. Grows about 4 feet tall. August and September. Sometimes called Double Golden Sunflower.

SWEET WILLIAM - *Dianthus barbatus*

Old garden favorites; no old-fashioned border is complete without their cheery, sweet-smelling and showy flowers.

NEWPORT PINK—Watermelon-pink or rosy-salmon. 18 inches high, blooms from June to August.

MIXED—Finest mixture of different colors.

TICKSEED - *Coreopsis*

C. lanceolata—A grand free-flowering species with large and very showy flowers. Grows naturally from Ontario to Florida. Stems 1 to 2 feet tall, usually clustered, leafy at the base, bearing long-stemmed golden yellow flowers about 2 inches across. Very showy and desirable for cutting.

C. lanceolata grandiflora—Begins to flower early in June and continues until cut down by severe freezing weather. It is continually one mass of golden yellow. Easily grown, perfectly hardy, and succeeds in almost any position, and after once planted takes care of itself. Flowers of graceful form, fine for cutting and decorative purposes. Height 2 feet.

TRITOMA - *Kniphofia*

Also called Torch Lily, Red Hot Poker, or Flame Flower.

In summer and autumn when other flowers are on the wane, the Tritoma looms up and furnishes a wealth of bloom till killing frosts check it. A vase of these arranged with autumn leaves or ornamental grasses make a handsome effect. Good for borders or massing on the lawn. One of the most striking groups of plants in cultivation, with their pyramidal spikes of blazing red flowers. Height 3 feet or more. Of easy culture and are hardy if given a protection during winter, but the most satisfactory method of wintering is to bury the roots in sand in a cool cellar.

VIOLET - *Viola*

A flower loved by all. These are perfectly hardy outdoors, being covered with a wealth of bloom in the spring, that makes them a joy in the flower border.

PRINCESS OF WALES—Broad pansy-like flowers of deep violet color. Sweet-scented.

WOOD LILY - *Trillium*

Curious little plants, that are among the choicest of all early spring-flowering plants; they can be made to thrive well in borders about city yards. Best results are obtained, however, when they are planted alone in masses. Very showy plants and yet not coarse, they do best in rich, moist soil, in partial shade, planted deep.

T. Grandiflorum—Known as "Wake Robin." Large and handsome white flowers changing to rose color. Height 1 foot to 18 inches. May.

YELLOW DAY LILY - *Hemerocallis*

Lemon Lilies, or *Hemerocallis flava*, have long been favorites in our gardens, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. All of the varieties of *Hemerocallis* are desirable and beautiful. The tall, graceful, grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming, lily-like flowers very effectively. They are perfectly hardy and thrive in almost any location. They look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks, and will thrive most luxuriantly in partial shade. Excellent for cutting, lasting a long while, and the most backward buds opening up in the water.

H. Aurantiaca—A new species of recent introduction, with very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. One of the finest hardy plants. 2½ to 3 feet. June to July.

H. Flava—The Lemon Day Lily. Sweet-scented, clear, full yellow 2½ feet high. Flowers in June.

H. Luteola—A hybrid *Hemerocallis*. Fine orange-yellow flowers; large and very free-blooming. 2½ feet. July.

H. Middendorffii—Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers in June; very fragrant; fine for cutting. Foliage narrow, grass-like; flowers with long tubes, 3 to 5 in a head. 2 feet.



Sweet William—*Dianthus Barbatus.*

Iris - Fleur de Lis

No flower in the perennial border surpasses the Irises in delicacy of texture and color, or is more showy and pleasing in general appearance. They rival the Orchids of the tropics in their surpassing beauty. They thrive in almost any soil and are of the easiest culture. Planted in the open border, beside brooks and ponds, or planted in the wild garden they do equally well.

IRIS GERMANICA

Always satisfactory, never failing to bloom. A somewhat dry situation well exposed to the sun will be found best as they are all great sun-lovers. Do not plant too deep. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet.

ALCAZAR—Standard petals light bluish violet; falls, deep purple and bronze-veined throat.

AUREA—Standards and falls deep yellow. Highly recommended where a good yellow is desired.

CANDELABRA—New. Standards mauve and purple; falls violet, with white and black veins.

DOROTHEA—New. An early dwarf flower of exceptional merit. Standards mauve, deeper in center; falls soft blue with orange veining. Very fine.

JEANNE D'ARC—New. Flowers large, sepals broad, of a fresh, clear lilac. Falls pure milk-white, bordered lilac. 3 feet tall.

FAVORITE—Falls lilac, margined white. Two feet tall.

FLORENTINA ALBA—Very large pure white, fragrant, and produced early in the season. Fine for cutting. Two feet tall.

GRANTLIEL—

HER MAJESTY—New. Standards rose pink; falls bright crimson tinged a darker shade; a beautiful variety.

MME. CHEREAU—One of the most beautiful of its class. Flowers pure white, with a broad and irregular border of clear blue, borne on strong upright stems that are often from two to three feet tall.

MRS. H. DARWIN—Standards clear waxy white; falls white veined with violet.

QUEEN EMMA—Pure white, faintly flushed blue; long tapering standards and very long falls; possessing a pleasing fragrance.

QUEEN OF MAY—Standard petals lilac pink; falls, lilac, blended with white; distinct.

TAMERLANE—New. Standards pall violet; falls deep purple. Magnificent tall variety, possessing a bold appearance.

VICTORINE—Standards white, mottled blue; falls violet blue, mottled blue; very beautiful and rare.



Iris Florentina Alba.

ORIENTAL AND SIBERIAN IRIS

The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow, grass-like foliage, with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue, with white markings; very free-flowering and one of the best for cutting. Rapid growers. About 3 to 4 feet in height.

ORIENTALIS, BLUE KING—A fine variety bearing handsome, clear blue flowers.

ORIENTALIS SANGUINEA—Large, handsome violet blue flowers which are also ornamental in the bud stage, having conspicuous crimson spathe valves; fine border plant and good water-margin subject. 3 feet high.

ORIENTALIS, SNOW QUEEN—An exquisite new hardy Iris; flowers of snowy whiteness, large and well formed; produced in great abundance; foliage light and graceful; grand Iris for flower border or water-side. 3 feet.

ORIENTALIS SUPERBA—Large, violet-blue; handsome foliage, reaching almost to the flowers.

SIBIRICA—Purplish-blue flowers; on stems 3 feet high; useful for cutting.

SIBIRICA ALBA—Flowers white, veined with pale lilac. 3 feet.

JAPANESE IRIS - Iris Kaempferi

These magnificently aristocratic looking flowers from the land of cherry blossoms and Japanese prints, are almost the most beautiful gift that little island country has brought to the West. They begin to flower in June and continue through August. This group of Iris prefers a moist soil, along the margin of a pond or by the side of a little stream, where they best carry out the Japanese method of decoration. Average 2 to 3 feet in height.

SHIGANO-URANAMI—Tall; dark blue, white halo radiating white lines; six petals.

IDZUMI-GAWA—Double. A beautiful gray, shaded and veined blue or purple.

KUROKUMO—Double. A very deep blue with lighter markings.

FUROMON—Double. An excellent early white, bordered and laced pink.

WARAI-HOTEI—Ground-color gray, overlaid rich violet, veined ultra-marine blue; six large, fluted petals, with yellow center.

KOKI-NO-IRO—Rich purple, veined white.



Japanese Iris—Iris Kaempferi.



SIMPLICITY PLANTING.

A front view of the residence of Mr. Charles E. Sorenson, Dearborn, Michigan, showing Colonial simplicity not only of the house but in the design and planting of the near lawn. Notice liberal use of the evergreens. Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nursery Company.

Landscape Architecture

The term "Landscape Gardening" may be traced to William Shenton (1764) in the introductory lines of "Unconnected Thoughts On Gardening." "Gardening may be divided into three species—kitchen gardening—parterre gardening—and landscape or picturesque gardening; which latter is the subject intended in the following pages. It consists of pleasing the imagination by scenes of grandeur, beauty or variety. Convenience merely has no share here, any further than it pleases the imagination."

The elaborately designed formal and geometrically fantastic gardens in vogue of that period and earlier, wanting in naturalness and primeval beauty, brought forth Shenstone's protest, and Milton, Addison, Pope, as well as the painters of this period, were aroused and saw the world more beautiful clothed in draperies of pristine simplicity and hastened the day of back to nature in landscape garden planning.

It is not our purpose to follow the history of landscape gardening through its remarkable advancement as an art from the day of the awakening to the Landscape Architecture of today.

A house is not a home, however imposing its structural outlines and beautiful its interior finish and furnishings, without a proper setting. It may be compared to a picture without a frame, or a jewel without a setting, the art and brilliancy are there, but the touch which brings out the beauty and gleam is absent. Its attractiveness and charm is brought into pleasing relief by its surroundings. There are styles in landscape gardening as there are in building architecture. Nature is interpreted differently—the Italian likes his style, as does the Japanese, and the American wants his to show some thought, some conception expressive of his feelings, whether gay or quiet, as in planning a house there are many people of many minds. The creation may be pictured in mind, yet the author may be unable to develop it. He knows the mere grading and planting of trees and shrubbery will not make a pretty, eye-pleasing landscape, in fact might spoil it. He desires to create a natural scene with breadth, space, air, with open center, mass-planted sides and delightful vistas, and to carry out his idea of a pretty setting for his home logically, scientifically and artistically he consults the skilled planner, the Landscape Architect.

Our Landscape Service

Landscape Architecture is a strong feature of our business. We offer you professional landscape advice and expert service of skilled architects, who keep abreast of the times in artistic landscape designing. They are conversant with climate and soil conditions, and their knowledge prepares them to take the grounds in the rough and design any class of effect to develop the best results in each individual landscape treatment, large or small. More than thirty years in business.

We prepare topographical plans for City Parks, Cemeteries, City Additions, Lakeside Drives and all large landscape undertakings. We treat any property requiring artistic development, whether it be the modest city or sub-

urban home, the large country estate, summer hotel, country club, sanitarium, high school, college, factory, railroad station or avenue.

Gardens have a strong grasp of favor on home owners; particularly with those having only modest space the Old Fashioned or Informal Gardens are popular. The Formal, Sunken and Japanese Gardens are better adapted for larger grounds. Our Landscape Architects are artists at planning and planting gardens.

The greatest factor toward solid outdoor comfort and attractiveness is the grand, compact, wide-spreading shade tree. It is restful and delightful within the cool shelter of its leafy bower of dense foliaged branches, set properly



PERGOLA TO PAGODA.

Estate of Mr. Charles E. Sorenson. A pleasing prospect from Pergola Terrace, showing entrance to Japanese Garden, picturing in the foreground evergreens and shrubbery, a stretch of smooth lawn and walk cutting across, and in the distance a background of natural woodland. Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nursery Company.

in a well-planned and well-kept lawn. A mature shade tree is not for sale, for the reason it takes time to bring it to its greatest beauty and shade worth, as well as ornamentation.

We re-arrange old grounds; give them an artistic touch; remove, or harmonize, discordant features; remodel the deformed and make the commonplace beautiful.

The well-bowered tree for shade and comfort; but the shrubs, roses, vines, perennials and plants, artistically arranged by the architect, put the finishing touches to the embellishment and attractiveness of the home, as well as the enhancement of the real-estate value.

The subject of planning and planting must be well considered. In planning the lawn or grounds it is necessary to figure on nature and effect to obtain the best results. The surroundings beyond the area to be treated must be taken into consideration. Should the adjoining lawn or more extensive grounds be handsomely laid out your lawn or grounds should be arranged to harmonize, to fit into the larger picture. On the other hand, if the adjoining properties or sections of your own, show objectionable features, they must be screened by the grouping of trees and shrubs and plants along the boundary lines and before and in the angles and corners of buildings, fences and other unsightly things, so framing the house with shrubbery, borders for walks, beddings, the formal garden and vistas, that it becomes part of the landscape and a thing of beauty.

Viewing Landscape Architecture from a point of investment it is profitable. Ask the real-estate dealer which property will sell or rent the quicker, and for more, the one with the well-planned prettily landscaped setting of trees, shrubbery and vines, or the one with the bleak, bare, desolate surroundings. As the frame adds much to attractiveness and worth of a picture, so the landscape furnishings of the lawn add to the beauty and charm and increased valuation of the property. It is well to consider also that while the trees and shrubs are growing into greater worth the house and other things are deteriorating.

Much prospective planning of grounds may be taken care of by correspondence, if we are furnished with proper information. Or, if the undertaking is large enough, we will send an architect to look over the property and make sketches preparatory to drawing the plans and making the estimate. We will prepare the plans; write the specifications; handle all technical problems; locate buildings; lay out drives and walks; establish grades; furnish all the nursery stock; and supply superintendent, plantsmen and workmen to do the planting, grading, etc., on reasonable terms. We make no charge for the sketch or plan if we furnish the stock, whether we do the overseeing or planting or not. We guarantee the stock to live one year from planting, with the exception of evergreens and perennials, and will replace the stock failing to live free of charge. Evergreens and perennials we will replace at one-half the original price.

For references concerning our landscape department, as well as the nursery stock furnished and services rendered, we submit the following names:

Barlum, John J.
Detroit, Mich.

Dean, Harry J.
Pres., c/o H. J. Dean Co., Detroit, Mich.

Galvin, Martin E.
Pres. Federal State Bank, Detroit, Mich.

Hough, E. C.
Pres. Daisy Mfg. Co., Plymouth, Mich.

Moore, W. J.
Pres. Moore Telephone System, Caro, Mich.

Rumney, John G.
Pres. Detroit Steel Products, Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Shelden, Mrs. H. D.
Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Siddall, S.
Warren, Ohio.

Sorenson, Charles E.
Mgr. Henry Ford & Son, Dearborn, Mich.

Varney, Dr. H. R.
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.



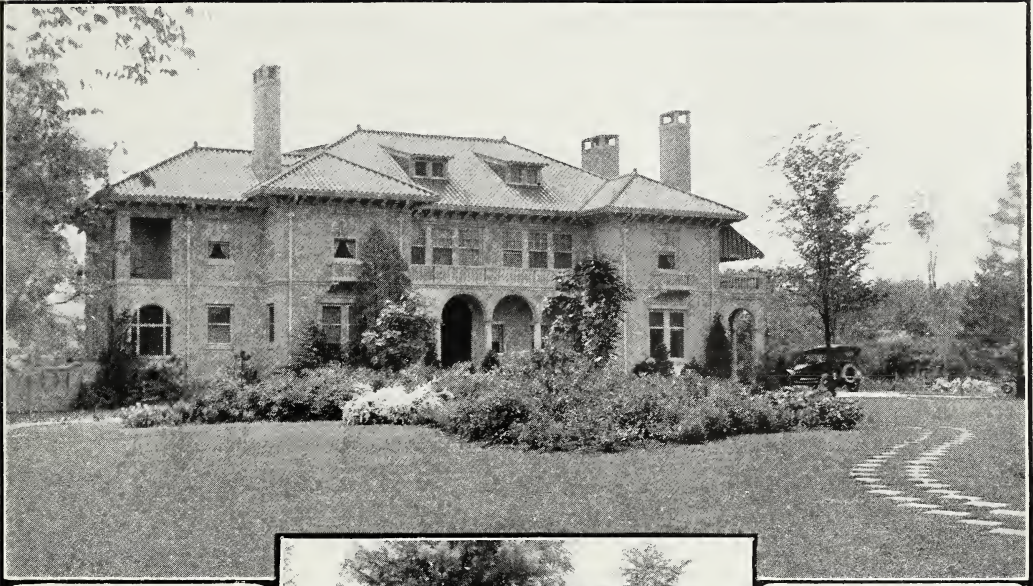
Residence of Doctor H. R. Varney, Grosse Pointe, Mich. The treatment of this subject is in well-balanced harmony with the Dutch-Colonial style of architecture. The ever-greens and shrubbery foundation and near-house planting, arranged in pleasing running array of foliage and bloom gives the home an artistic dressing. The Berberis sidewalk edging, with grouping of shrubbery at walk and corners, makes a pretty outerline or framing.



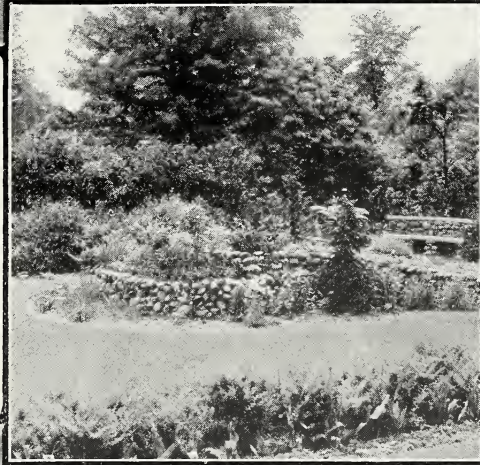
The classic outlines of this modest town dwelling are enhanced in dignified prettiness by the tastefully arranged foundation, terrace and lawn planting of trees, ever-greens, shrubbery and hedging in a field of green.



The attractiveness of this well-designed, substantially built bungalow, was greatly enhanced by the nicely arranged planting of shrubbery, roses and window boxes, with a generous expanse of open lawn and boulevards, making it a source of pleasure to the residents and to the community.



View of the residence and lawn of Mr. John G. Rumney, Grosse Pointe, Michigan. A properly made lawn enhances the beauty of the home and planting. The near-house planting of evergreens arranged not to obscure the vista over the shrubbery beds beyond the driveway. The stepping-stone walk adds to the effectiveness and attractiveness of the open-lawn scene. Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nursery Company.



A corner of the grounds of Mr. John G. Rumney, Grosse Pointe, Michigan. Looking from the Sun Parlor over the steep and deep embankment, blanketed with Berberis, down upon the "Petite" Informal Rockery, rising in its rustic setting of vines and plants, and flanked with shrubs of medium height, with the taller growers banked against the larger trees. Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nursery Company.



This view illustrates the results of a boundary or division planting of shrubbery. It is not only effective in giving a degree of exclusiveness and charm to the bungalow bowered beneath the stately oak, but makes a pleasing outlook from the adjoining cottage. Taken as a whole this picture shows a splendid type of community landscape gardening.

Planting to Attract Birds

"The love of birds and trees is one of the healthiest emotions of the human heart. It may well be cultivated. There is no more innocent and no more gratifying source of enjoyment than intelligent interest in the beauties of Nature."

With what keen delight do we look forward to the first song-birds, those harbingers of spring which seem to bear to us the promise of opening bud and busy activities of reawakening life; but how little do we sometimes appreciate what added enjoyment might be ours at all seasons of the year if in our plantings we provided a little more thoughtfully for the reception of our cheery neighbors! The Bluebirds and Cedar Waxwings will appreciate a group of Cedars or Junipers for their little households, and the Catbirds, Finches, and Song Sparrows will fill our shrubberies with their calls and songs if we but plant trees and shrubs where they may conveniently feed. All these feathered neighbors repay us in more than a pleasurable way for they will help us keep in check all the insect enemies of our trees and gardens.

Let us remember that the birds like to hide their nests away in masses of trees, shrubs, and thickets, where they can find cool and shadow in the hot summer, and that the thick-growing evergreens give them protection in winter. The list of plants which follows will attract birds of many sorts and will keep them with us long into the fall and early winter and provide the needed protection, seeds, and berries for those that stay with us through the long winter months.

A garden is doubly attractive if filled with birds as well as flowers, and plants and shrubs thrive better where there are many birds to eat the weed-seeds and destroy the insects and worms.

Selection of varieties should be made with some regard to the character of the location to be planted, and the lists below have been arranged on that basis.

For description of plants named, see General Index.

(Numbers given correspond with appended list of birds).

Hillside, among Rocks and Thin Soil

Ampelopsis. (Woodbine). 2, 7, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26.
 A. quinquefolia. (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper).
 A. var. Engelmanni.
 A. Veitchii. (Boston Ivy).
 Celastrus. (Bittersweet). 2, 11, 17, 18, 26.
 C. paniculata.
 C. scandens. (Climbing Bittersweet).
 Juniperus (Juniper or Cedar). 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26.
 J. communis (Swedish Juniper).
 J. Virginiana. (Red Cedar).
 J. Sabina. (Savin Juniper).

Lycium. (Box-thorn or Matrimony Vine). 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 17, 19.
 Rhus. (Sumach). 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26.
 R. glabra. (Smooth Sumach).
 R. typhina. (Staghorn Sumach).
 Rosa. (Rose). Hips of the following varieties are eaten by many species of birds).
 R. Rubiginosa (English Sweet Briar Rose).
 R. rugosa.
 R. rugosa alba.
 R. setigera. (Prairie Rose).

Moist Soil and Marsh Land

Amelanchier botryapium. (Shad Bush). 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 21, 26.
 Benzoin odoriferum. (Spice Bush). 11, 17, 19, 26.
 Cephalanthus occidentalis. (Button Bush). 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 17, 18.
 Cornus. (Cornel or Dogwood). 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26.
 C. alba. (White Dogwood).
 C. Florida. (Pink-flowered Dogwood).
 C. paniculata. (Gray Dogwood).
 C. sanguinea. (European Red Dogwood).
 C. stolonifera. (Red Osier).
 Crataegus. (Hawthorn). 7, 11, 12, 18.

C. Coccinea. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn).
 C. oxycantha. (Double White Thorn).
 Ilex. (Holly). 2, 7, 17, 18, 26.
 I. verticillata.
 Rhamnus catharticus. (Buckthorn). 4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 22.
 Sambucus. (Elder). 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 26.
 S. Canadensis. (Common Elder).
 S. nigra. (Cut-leaved Elder).
 S. nigra aurea. (Golden Elder).
 S. racemosa or pubens. (Red-berried Elder).

For Planting in Shade

Berberis. (Barberry). 5, 7, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26.
 B. Thunbergii.
 Cerasus. (Cherry). 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 22, 25, 26.
 C. avium.
 Euonymus. (Strawberry or Spindle Tree). 2, 18, 19, 26.
 E. (All varieties).
 Morus. (Mulberry). 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26.
 M. Tatarica.
 M. var. New American.
 Pyrus. (Mountain Ash). 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 26.
 P. Sorbus Americana.
 P. Sorbus aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash).
 P. Sorbus quercifolia.
 Rhus. (Sumach). 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26.

R. glabra. (Smooth Sumach).
 R. typhina. (Staghorn Sumach).
 Rosa. (Rose). All varieties as named under "Hillside, among rocks etc."
 Viburnum. 2, 5, 7, 11, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26.
 V. acerifolium. (Maple-leaved Arrow-wood).
 V. cassinoides. (Witherod).
 V. dentatum. (Arrow-wood).
 V. lantana. (Wayfaring Tree).
 V. Lentago. (Sheep-berry).
 V. opulus. (High Bush Cranberry).
 V. Sieboldi. (Siebold's Viburnum).
 Yew. English and Japanese varieties.

The Birds

Following are the names of the birds which feed upon the fruits of the trees and shrubs, etc., enumerated above. The numbers correspond with those in the list of plants.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Blackbird. | 14. Kingbird. |
| 2. Bluebird. | 15. Oriole. |
| 3. Bobolink. | 16. Phoebe. |
| 4. Catbird. | 17. Quail. |
| 5. Cedarbird. | 18. Robin. |
| 6. Chickadee. | 19. Sparrow. |
| 7. Crow. | 20. Swallow. |
| 8. Cuckoo. | 21. Tanager. |
| 9. Finch. | 22. Thrasher. |
| 10. Grosbeak. | 23. Thrush. |
| 11. Grouse. | 24. Vireo. |
| 12. Jay. | 25. Warbler. |
| 13. Junco. | 26. Woodpecker. |

We invite correspondence relative to any planting problem, and are always happy to assist our customers in making the best selections of material for any named purpose.

Plants for Special Situations

A very large percentage of the disappointments with shrubs, trees and plants is due to the fact that they are planted without any regard to their individual suitableness to the soil and situation in which they are placed. Success would be almost unavoidable were we but to fit our plants to existing situations instead of imposing on them conditions to which they are utterly unsuited. Beneficent nature has surrounded us with such a wealth of greenery in countless species and varieties that there is not a spot, however, trying and uncompromising it may seem, that does not offer a congenial home to some interesting form of plant life. It remains for us only to choose our plant friends wisely and to intelligently minister to their simple requirements.

The following list will be found of great assistance to you in planning special sections of your garden.

Perennial Plants Suitable for Sun or Half Shade

Anchusa (Alkanet)
Asters in variety
Campanula in variety (Canterbury Bells)
Digitalis (Foxglove)
Funkia (Plantain Lily)
Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)
Heuchera (Alum Root)
Hepatica (Liver Leaf)
Hibiscus
Iris Germanica (Fleur de Lis)
Lysimachia (Loose Strife)
Monarda (Oswego Tea)
Rudbeckia (Golden Glow)
Sedum (Stone Crop)
Vinca (Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle)

Low Perennials for Edging or Ground Covers

Alyssum saxatile
Campanula carpatia (Carpathian Harebell)
Dianthus Plumarius (Hardy Pinks)
Iberis Sempervirens (Candytuft)
Lathyrus (Everlasting Sweet Pea)
Lysimachia Nummularia (Loose Strife)
Phlox subulata (Moss Pink)
Veronica (Speedwell)
Vinca Minor (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle)
Viola

VINES

(For ground covers)

Bignonia (Trumpet Creeper)
Celastrus (Bittersweet)
Euonymus Radicans
Hedera Helix (Ivy)
Lonicera (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle)
Lycium (Matrimony Vine)

Perennial Plants Suitable for Partial Shade

Aquilegia (Columbine)
Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily, or Lemon Lily)
Hepatica (Liver Leaf)
Heuchera (Alum Root)
Iris Kaempferi (Japan Iris)
Polygonum (Knot Weed, Joint Weed, or Mountain Fleece)
Spirea (Meadow Sweet)
Trillium (Wood Lily)
Viola (Hardy Violet)

Plants Particularly Adapted for Rock Gardens

Alyssum saxatile compactum (Sweet Alyssum)
Aquilegia canadensis (Columbine)
Aquilegia coerulea
Campanula Carpatia (Bell Flower)
Dianthus Plumarius (Grass Pinks)
Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)
Hepatica—all varieties (Liver-Leaf)
Heuchera (Alum Root)
Iberis (Candytuft)
Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper)
Lathyrus (Perennial Sweet Pea)
Linum perenne (Flax)
Lychnis Chalcedonica (London Pride, or Maltese Cross)
Lysimachia nummularia (Money-wort, or Creeping Jenny)
Malva (Marsh Malow)
Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Spurge)
Phlox subulata (Dwarf Phlox)
Sedum Sieboldi (Stonecrop)
Statice latifolia (Sea Lavender)
Trillium (Wood Lily)
Veronica Incana (Speedwell)
Vinca Minor (Trailing Myrtle or Periwinkle)
Viola (Hardy Violet)

Deciduous Trees

Trees that Flower

Catalpa	Lindens
Dogwood, White	Tulip Tree
Dogwood, Red	Red Bud
Horse Chestnut	Crab Apple

Trees that Color in the Fall

Ash	Tulip Tree
Dogwood	Varnish, Japan
Maple	Sumac
Oak	

Trees for Wet Soils

Silver Maple	Pin Oak
Red Maple	Willow (most species)
Swamp White Oak	

Trees for Dry Situations and Dry Climates

Acer Tataricum Ginnala	Honey Locust
Hercules' Club (Aralia)	Scarlet Oak
Paper Birch	Red Oak

Avenue Trees

Ash	Sugar Maple
Elm	Sycamore
European Linden	Pin Oak
Silver Maple	Lombardy Poplar
Norway Maple	

Odd and Conspicuous Trees

Purple Beech	Magnolia
Weeping Birch	Schwedleri Maple
Catalpa Bungei	Red Bud
Larch	Weeping Willow
Weeping Mulberry	

Trees for Quick Effect

Ash	Lombardy Poplar
Catalpa	Sycamore
Silver Maple	Weeping Willow
Russian Mulberry	

Hedge Plants

Following is a list of plants, deciduous and evergreen, which lend themselves well to the forming of attractive hedges or screens. For full description of varieties, see General Index.

Aralia pentaphylla (Five-leaved Aralia)
Berberis Thunbergii (Japan Barberry)
Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)
Gleditschia triacantha (Honey Locust)
Ligustrum Ibotia (Japanese Privet)
L. ovalifolium (California Privet)
Picea alba (White Spruce)
P. excelsa (Norway Spruce)
Pinus strobus (White Pine)
Rhamnus catharticus (Buckthorn)

Rosa rubiginosa (Sweet Brier)
R. rugosa (Pink Ramona Rose)
Salix pentandra (Laurel-leaved Willow)
S. vitellina aurea (Golden-barked Willow)
Spirea opulifolia (Ninebark)
S. Van Houttei (Large-flowered Bridal Wreath)
Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac)
Thuja occidentalis (Arbor-Vitae)
Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock)
Viburnum dentatum (Arrow-wood)

Shrubs for Special Purposes



An Effective Planting of Shrubbery.

Flowering Shrubs with Variegated or Colored Foliage

Described in their respective places in the catalogue.

- Cornus (Dogwood), *alba* var. *elegantissima variegata*.
- “ *florida rubra* (Red or Pink-flowering Dogwood).
- “ *Mas*, *variegata* (Cornelian Cherry).
- “ *Spaethii* (Yellow-leaved Dogwood).
- Corylus (Filbert), *atropurpurea*.
- Diervilla (Weigela), *rosea* var. *nana* fol. var.
- Euonymus, *radicans variegata*.
- Hibiscus (Althaea), *Syriacus* var. fl. pl. fol. *variegata*.
- Kerria (Corchorus), *Japonica argentea variegata*.
- Philadelphus (Syringa), *Coronarius aureus*.
- Prunus (Plum), *Pissardi*.
- Ptelea (Hop Tree), *trifoliata* var. *aurea*.
- Sambucus (Elder), *Canadensis* var. *aurea*.
- Spirea, *opulifolia aurea*.

Shrubs Suitable for Planting in Shady Situations

- Barberry.
- Box, in variety.
- Clethra, *alnifolia* (Sweet Pepper Bush).
- Cornus, *alba* (White-flowered Dogwood).
- “ *paniculata* (Gray Dogwood).
- “ *stolonifera* (Red Osier).
- Deutzia, *gracilis*.
- “ *Lemoinei*.
- “ *scabra*.
- Euonymus, *radicans*.
- “ “ *variegata*.
- Forsythia, *viridissima* (Golden Bell).
- Honeysuckle, *fragrantissima*.
- “ *Hall's Japan*.
- Kalmia, *latifolia* (Mountain Laurel or Calico Bush).
- Myrtle.
- Privet, in variety.
- Rhododendron.
- Rhus, *aromatica* (Fragrant Sumach).
- Symphoricarpos, *racemosus* (Snowberry).
- “ *vulgaris* (Coralberry).
- Viburnum *cassinoides* (Withe-rod).
- “ *dentatum* (Arrow-wood).
- “ *Lentago* (Sheep-berry).
- “ *tomentosum* (Single-flowered Japanese Snowball).
- Yew, Canadian.

The Viburnums will not flower in shady places, but the growth is very luxuriant.

Shrubs which Produce Ornamental Fruit Succeeding the Flowers

- Barberry. Scarlet and violet fruit in September.
- Cornus *alba* (Dogwood). White berries in September.
- “ *Mas*. Fruit red, very large and showy in August.
- Eleagnus *longipes* (Japanese Silver Thorn). Red fruit.
- Euonymus. Red and white fruit.
- Lonicera, in variety. Showy red and yellow fruit.
- Rhamnus. Black fruit.
- Sambucus *Canadensis* (Elder). Purple fruit.
- “ *racemosus*. Red fruit.
- Symphoricarpos *racemosus* (Snowberry). White berries all winter.
- “ *vulgaris* (Coralberry). Red fruit.
- Viburnum *cassinoides* (Withe-rod). Black fruit.
- “ *dentatum* (Arrow-wood). Black fruit.
- “ *dilatatum* (Japanese Bush Cranberry). Scarlet fruit.
- “ *lantana* (Wayfaring Tree). Dark purple, nearly black in September.
- “ *molle*. Black fruit.
- “ *Opulus* (High Bush Cranberry). Red fruit. Very ornamental.

Shrubs with Bright Colored Bark in Winter

- CORNUS—*alba* (Dogwood). Bright red.
- “ *elegantissima variegata*. Bright red.
- “ *stolonifera*. Dull red or purplish.
- “ var. *flaviramea*. Bright yellow.
- KERRIA—*Japonica* (Globe Flower). Green.
- “ *flore pleno*. Green.

Flowering Shrubs

Named in the order in which they flower, embracing some of the choicest species.

MAY

- Forsythia (Golden Bell), in variety.
- Japan Quince, in variety.
- Prunus *Pissardi* (Purple-leaved Plum).
- “ *triloba* (Double-flowered Plum).
- Almond, double flowered.
- Lilacs, in variety.
- Spirea *prunifolia flore pleno* (Bridal Wreath).
- “ *arguta*.
- “ *Thunbergii*.
- “ *Van Houttei*.
- Viburnum *lantana* (Wayfaring Tree).
- Honeysuckle, Tartarian.
- Wistaria.

JUNE

- Deutzia *gracilis*.
- “ *Lemoinei*.
- Spirea.
- Viburnum *Opulus* var. *sterilis* (Common Snowball).
- “ *tomentosum* (Single-flowered Japanese Snowball).
- “ *plicatum* (Japan Snowball).
- Weigela, in variety (Diervilla).
- Cornus *alba* (White-flowering Dogwood).
- Lilac *Josikaea*.
- “ *Japonica*.
- “ *villosa*.
- Hydrangea *arborescens grandiflora alba*.
- Syringa, in variety.
- Rhododendrons, in variety.
- Peonies, in variety.
- Clematis *Jackmanni*, and others.
- Sambucus (Elder), in variety.
- Deutzia *crenata flore pleno*.
- “ *Pride of Rochester*.

JULY

- Spirea *Billardii*.
- “ *callosa alba* (Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea).
- “ *callosa*.
- “ *Anthony Waterer*.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

- Althea, in variety.
- Hydrangea *paniculata grandiflora*.
- Clematis *paniculata* (Virgin's Bower).

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